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Tower Views

By Clearway

The Wedding of a Pharaoh

Business and the President

A Tanker Takes a Chance

¶ **A Pharaoh Weds** — Adolescent Farouk, the second king of Egypt since the Ptolemies, goes through the traditional Egyptian wedding ceremonies while slender, dark-eyed, girlish Farida Zulficar (second queen of Egypt since Cleopatra and the Roman conquests of 31 B. C.) waits in customary retirement. Egypt also waits. Will the union be followed by a softening of King Farouk's attitude toward his old prime minister, Mustapha Nahas Pasha, leader of the 70 per cent dominant Wafd (Nationalist) Party, whom he dismissed? Or will Mahmoud Pasha, of the Liberal Constitutional Party, call a new election and attempt to form an actual coalition government? Can it be said of Nahas Pasha as it was once said of Antony that "a Roman thought hath struck him"? Or will Britain, in the words of Isaiah, "hiss for the fly that is in the uttermost parts of the rivers of Egypt"? These are some of the questions whispered in the bazaars as Farida awaits the coming of her king.

¶ **Squawks From the Goose**—Another representative from the ranks of big business makes a countercharge against New Deal goose-chasers. Percy H. Johnston, chairman of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, attributes the recession (in a message to the bank's shareholders) to administrative policies connected with the court reorganization, the sit-down epidemic, the attack on business "just because it was big." He contends that "big business" has consistently lowered the price to the consumer, bettered working conditions, shortened hours, raised wages, supported government. But he's hopeful. He believes that "in the end, sound reason and judgment will prevail and that the nation will again go forward."

¶ **Business Round Tables**—Spiraling from the round-table discussions between the Administration and American business, a concrete idea takes shape. It envisages the establishment of a permanent council of some 25 representatives of big business, little business, labor, distribution, agriculture, transportation, credit, investors, consumers—a comprehensive representation of the essential departments of industry. Mr. Roosevelt declares that he seeks simple machinery of a non-statutory nature which will paste, fold and deliver a comprehensive policy reassuring to business and conducive of general confidence. • Who doth hinder him?

¶ **Tanker Capture**—Trade walks in where angels fear to tread, and the result is the capture of an American tanker by Spanish insurgent gunboats. The United States Embassy in Paris sends information of the incident to Rear Admiral Henry E. Lackey, commanding American naval forces in European waters. Reports picture the tanker Nantucket Chief (formerly the Gulflight) wallowing along through Mediterranean waters with a cargo of Russian oil, its alleged destination Barcelona. Two insurgent gunboats bear down, the American tanker heaves to, is escorted toward Palma, on insurgent-controlled Majorca. In Paris insurgent sources remark, "It's the logical fate of any ship that tries to break the blockade." • If Washington elects to remain consistent with its neutrality measures, it is likely to agree with the logic of that remark.

¶ **Security North of 49°**—Changes in Canada's constitution are entailed in a proposal before the Rowell Commission on Dominion-Provincial Affairs, designed to overcome some of the extravagances of over-provincialized government by centralizing authority at Ottawa. The proposal, made by the League for Social Reconstruction, envisages a national welfare code (providing citizens with a basic minimum of social security), combined with long-range economic planning. The code, which would cover all social and labor legislation, could only be carried out through amendments to the British North America Act. While its reception is unpredictable, the proposal represents an awakening concern over sectional maladjustments. • Canada faces a problem: Shall it be dominionized, or shall it be provincialized?

¶ **Mexican "Trade"**—While Mexico jubilates over the conclusion of an agreement with the United States Treasury by which the Treasury will continue to buy Mexican silver at the market price (now 45 cents an ounce), President Cardenas grasps a batch of tariff schedules and tosses them high in the air. In other words, to protect the peso, the President of Mexico raises tariffs in nine categories—from 10 to more than 300 per cent—the increases to become effective immediately. Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez, who concluded the silver arrangement with the U. S. Treasury, says the tariff increases are designed "to reduce the volume and value of imports," and to "strengthen our money." • The policy seems the simple one of allowing foreign capital in and then standing guard over the exit.

In the Boston Section:

New England governors return from Washington with flood question still unsolved.

New Haven Railroad starts carrying truck trailers to New York on flat cars.

Public Utilities Commission affects saving for gas and electric customers of $2,300,000.

Law giving sweeping control of small loans business in effect in Connecticut.

And News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Four-Power Intervention In Asia Hinted by Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 20—Germany, which in October sought unsuccessfully to mediate between China and Japan, is not prepared to co-operate in any more joint mediation with France, England and the United States to end the Far Eastern conflict, it is revealed here today.

Through its Ambassadors to Nanking and Tokyo it is authoritatively stated today for the first time, the Reich sought to mediate three months ago on a basis of strict neutrality, its co-operation being limited to accepting and delivering information which one government desired to give to the other. For these efforts Japan yesterday officially thanked Germany.

The Reich is not prepared to participate in any joint four-power action because it maintains, first, that with the new Japanese manifesto of Jan. 16, the Far Eastern conflict has entered a new phase; second, that the three other governments concerned have shown little understanding for Japan's position and have not been really neutral as has Germany. Hence it is believed that the goal of France, England and the United States would obviously be some kind of diplomatic action addressed to Tokyo alone.

New suggestions of four-power intervention in the Far East are understood to have emanated from Paris. There have been well-substantiated reports here that France sees the possibility of improved international relations through some form of "harmonious co-operation" between the four powers. The United States is envisaged as making a "fourth" in the Far East while Italy would join with the other three in Europe.

A general working understanding between England, Germany, Italy and France is sought in a number of problems of common interest. In this connection a visit by French statesmen to Berlin before Reichsführer Hitler's projected visit to Rome in May is stated to be under consideration, but negotiations are still in preliminary stages.

As much as Germany emphasizes her strict neutrality in the Far Eastern conflict, modern circles are more concerned with the dangers to Japan if the war continues much longer. They also are apprehensive lest China, driven to desperation, turns communist and falls into Soviet Russia's hands.

A report that a Chinese mission is now in Moscow negotiating with Joseph Stalin, as well as the rumored movement of Soviet troops on the Manchoukuan frontier, are receiving much prominence.

Prof. Karl Haushofer, a well-known writer on military and political subjects, after justifying both China and Japan's attitude in the present conflict, warns readers in a recent article that when such a fundamental problem separates two nations then only a great optimist could see an end to the conflict in the near future.

Japanese threat to British called "mistake": Page 4.

Elected but Arctic Intervenes

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Jan. 20 (CP)—Pilot Al Cheesman, somewhere in the Arctic searching for Russia's missing transpolar fliers, has been re-elected to the Port Arthur city council but whether he can take office still remains a question.

From Point Barrow, Alaska, Mr. Cheesman wirelessed his oath of office, signed in the presence of David Brower, Point Barrow notary. The message was flashed via Aklavik, Northwest Territory, and Edmonton. The original oath was mailed but was not expected here for eight weeks.

Meanwhile, it had been ruled by City Clerk A. H. Evans that Mr. Cheesman must appear in person to be eligible as an alderman. But Mr. Evans then went to Toronto to seek aid, counsel and advice.

So from Toronto today came the word that Mr. Cheesman's position depends on the other members of the Port Arthur council.

The Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs has ruled that the sending of the oath by radio did not comply with the law. However, Eric Cross, Minister of Municipal Affairs, said today if the Port Arthur council requests legislation to cover the case, the Ontario Government would assist in its passage in the House.

If other members of the council want their elected but as yet formally unqualified colleague to sit in council on his return this spring, they must ask the government for legislation which will extend the time for taking the oath and they must also grant Mr. Cheesman extended leave of absence. If they do not do this the pilot will be declared ineligible for office.

Intimate Message From Washington

Senate Vacation Over—Garner Cracks Whip for Big Show to Begin—New Deal Program to Be Pressed From Now On

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Jan. 20

So far, at least, the Senate filibuster against the anti-lynching bill has not caused the Roosevelt Administration much bother. From now on, however, a new chapter begins; the fiscal bills are beginning to come over to the Senate from the House and each lost week is a definite loss to the New Deal's potential program. That is the reason that Mr. Garner—one of the most influential men in Congress though he casts a vote only to break a tie—has at last cracked the whip. From now on the Administration forces will bear down. The Senate vacation is over.

The filibuster has not bothered the Administration despite its long duration because there is a lag at the start of any session when the legislative grist must be prepared in committees. This is particularly true of the Senate which must wait in any case under the Constitution, for the House to initiate tax and fiscal matters. In addition, the special session left certain bills in conference where differences had to be froned out before the Senate could proceed with them.

Into Three Parts

The Congressional situation as it stands today falls naturally into three parts. First there is the legislative residue of the special session which worked furiously for six weeks, did not pass a single important law, but laid the foundations of some very far-reaching ones. Chief of these, immediately, is the complicated "all weather" farm bill. Conflicting bills have passed Senate and House and the very serious problem of reconciling them is now all but completed in conference. Senator Pope announced yesterday that agreement had been reached on every disputed section save the Bollesu-McNary amendment, providing that no dairy products may be grown upon land set aside under the soil conservation provisions of the act. A tentative agreement has been reached even on this, said Mr. Pope, and soon the Senate and House will be asked to ratify the far-reaching bill. That is a major matter; the White House wants the Senate to act quickly, and that is one reason for getting the filibuster out of the way.

In the same special session category are also the new housing bill, which has passed both houses, and the wage-hour bill that passed the Senate but got side-tracked in the House. Mr. Roosevelt has said very definitely that he wants and expects wage-hour legislation, but here again it is something for the House to act upon now, and not the Senate.

The second category of bills includes the routine appropriations which are geared in this instance to the Roosevelt program of a permanent $7,000,000,000 federal expenditure. These bills number about a dozen and are now being stamped out with customary regularity in the House. The Administration seems to be in full control and appropriations are being kept to committee recommendations. Only one of them, the independent offices supply bill, has so far come over to the Senate, though the navy supply bill should be through during this week. In the same category is the tax revision program incorporated in the big new revenue act of 1938, modifying the undistributed profits tax and exempting about 90 per cent of all corporations. It is before the House Ways and Means Committee and should come over to the Senate fairly promptly. Roswell Magill, the capable undersecretary of the Treasury, and former Columbia University tax expert, who chiefly engineered this bill, would have preferred a more sweeping program of tax reform but finally decided business conditions made it impractical for the time being.

Reorganizing Plan

Finally there is the third category of legislation—either new ideas for putting America's house in order after the New Deal pattern, or bills previously introduced for that ambitious end which have not got very far. Such a one is the program to reorganize the executive departments of government. This measure is actually sitting on the Senate's doorstep. It is about the only matter which has really been delayed by the filibuster.

This final list includes matters on which Mr. Roosevelt promised to ask legislation in special messages. First of all, of course, is the prospective navy increase. That will come up as soon as the pending naval supply bill is out of the way. The Administration for strategic reasons wants to keep the regular supply bill and the new policy-forming navy bill separate and distinct. Most observers, judging by the fate of the Ludlow war referendum proposal, believe Congress will pass the "big navy" bill, which is likely to be coupled with peaceful professions and the thought of its aid to business.

Finally, the President has promised legislation directed against monopolies and "concentration of economic control." Coupled with this may be a program for bringing the Government into closer co-operation with business, and the recent reappearance of Donald Richberg in high New Deal councils causes speculation as to whether a revived NRA is in prospect.

There certainly will be a new relief bill to meet the business slump, and Mr. Roosevelt's annual message also hinted at what may turn out to be an effort to impose responsibility on organized labor. Holding company regulation may develop, too.

Take it all and all, this is an ambitious program. Its nicks and crevices will be filled with all sorts of extraneous legislation initiated in Congress itself. It will be hard for Congress to get through all this work and take its scheduled spring adjournment.

For this reason the ruddy-cheeked Vice-President has at last cracked down. From now on the Senate filibuster will have real intensity. It is fortunate that a southerner sits in the presiding officer's chair. There can be no accusation of northern partisanship.

There is evidence that the Administration does not much care which way the anti-lynching bill falls; what it wants is to get on with its own program.

Cost Yardstick On Power Held Fantastic Plan

Civil Engineers Advised to Base Estimates on Individual Cases

Uncertain Factors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Yardsticks for electric power are purely fantastic and utterly meaningless except to the man who assumes that the cost of power plants is simple and uniform, Dr. Daniel W. Mead, professor emeritus of sanitary and hydraulic engineering at the University of Wisconsin, told members of the American Society of Civil Engineers at their eighty-fifth annual meeting here today.

"Neither the Federal Administration, Congress, the state legislatures, nor any other authority, corporation or individual can in any way establish a fair and just measurement of what power will cost, or the fair and equitable price at which it should reasonably be sold, except by considering the individual circumstances of construction and operation," he said.

Regarding the efficiency of a power yardstick, determining how much it should cost to produce power, Dr. Mead said one might as well ask the general questions "what is the price of a suit of clothes?" or "How much does it cost to build a house?"

"Sounds Well to Layman"

"In other words, the so-called 'yardstick' for the cost of power is purely fantastical—an impossible ideal—and when attempted is only fairly applicable to the plant or combination of plants created for such an unnecessary purpose.

"Such a term sounds well to the layman and is, therefore, useful to the politician to mislead the people and perhaps to save votes, but it is practically meaningless to the engineer except, perhaps, in the case of plants when the conditions of duplication may be so uniform that almost identical results can be obtained."

Dr. Mead spoke in a symposium on the cost of power, the second of three such programs planned by the society. Held at Pittsburgh in 1936, the first symposium considered general conditions of electric power production, and today's program followed logically with a discussion of the actual outlay for power on the high tension bus or at the substation. The third conference will consider the cost of power to the consumer.

"Uncertain factors in the cost of development of the Tennessee Valley Authority projects and the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington have made them fallacious yardsticks," Dr. Mead continued.

"Water power development in the TVA apparently has been charged with less than one third of the costs fairly attributable to it."

Observing that statements by a public official in recent years have

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

Rulers in the Land of the Nile

London Daily Telegraph From Wide World; Keystone

The Queen — Farouk's Investiture — The King

Their Wedding at Cairo Draws World's Attention

Wage-Hour Laws in 19 States; Canadians Ask Security Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—The question of whether existing or future state wage and hour laws are, or could be, all that's needed to satisfy the demands of labor in this respect, may not be answered, but added light is shed on the subject by a survey just made by the Council of State Governments here which shows that 22 states and the District of Columbia have some sort of minimum wage law, and 19 states and the District of Columbia some sort of maximum hour laws.

The council points out that its study is wholly informational in intent. It reveals, though, what might be termed "the catch" in the figures themselves, for in most of the states which have wage laws they apply only to women. This is particularly true of the hour laws.

It is noted, however, that there is a tendency in these states to extend wage and hour rules to men as well as women.

Those which have minimum wage laws are: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Those which have maximum hour laws are Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Colorado, Montana.

In 1937, Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Wisconsin strengthened their existing wage laws and Oklahoma adopted the first such general law applying to men as well as women. Nevada enacted a flat rate minimum wage law combined with an hour law for women. Arizona, New York and Pennsylvania passed new minimum wage laws of the wage-board type, for women.

Pennsylvania also took the lead in reducing its maximum hours from 54 to 44 hours, and making the new standard apply to men as well as women. North Carolina established a 10-hour day, 55-hour week, for men, and reduced women's hours from 10 to 9 daily and from 55 to 48 weekly.

The council here reports "a strong undercurrent among states toward extension of hours laws," though it finds a noticeable variance in coverage, application and number and extent of exceptions allowed.

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Boy King Farouk Of Egypt Marries Judge's Daughter

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 20 (AP)—Egypt's boy King Farouk took Farida Zulficar as his wife and Queen today in an orthodox Moslem ceremony, which the bride did not attend.

But Miss Zulficar, daughter of an Egyptian high court judge, watched the ceremony through a lattice-work partition from an adjoining room of the ancient Koubbeth Palace.

The marriage contract was signed at 11 a. m., and guns of the ancient citadel and others throughout the country boomed in royal salute to tell Egyptians their King was wed.

Miss Zulficar's father, Youssef Zulficar Pasha, and the bridegroom signed the Moslem contract which made the 16-year-old girl the wife of the 17-year-old ruler of Egypt's 16,000,000 persons.

Three Days of Celebration

The bride slipped away unexpectedly from her Heliopolis villa, wearing a gray coat, skirt and small black toque, and with her mother drove to the Palace in a closed car.

Cheering and the clamor of bells and guns greeted her. Queen Mother Nazli and the King's four younger sisters watched with the bride and her mother.

Thus began a three-day celebration throughout the land of the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Canada sounds Provinces on charter change: Page 7.

Of All Things . . !

Too Much Petty Cash

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. (AP)—When Police Chief John J. A'Hearn took over his duties a few days ago he checked up on the petty cash used by the department for minor expenditures.

"Say," he called to Desk Sergeant Edward J. Kelly, "this fund is $1.30 over, any way I can check it."

"That's right," said Kelley. "It was exactly $1.30 over when I went in here as desk sergeant, nearly 17 years ago, and it has been that way ever since."

Patriotism and Music

VICTORIA, B. C. (AP)—It was patriotism that kept Igor Gorin's full-dressed listeners bobbing to their feet every time he started to sing Handel's "Where'er You Walk"—They thought it was "God Save The King."

At the season's opening community sing Mr. Gorin's accompanist struck the opening bars of Handel's classic. The audience came to its feet. The surprised artists stopped. The audience laughed and sat down.

Again the accompanist played the opening chords. Again the audience stood, listened, smiled self-consciously and sat down.

The accompanist switched to another key, got away to a flying start and Mr. Gorin finished the song amid thunderous applause.

Don't Write, Barbed Wire

REGINA, Sask., (CP)—A homemade barbed wire telegraph system is supplementing the telephone between a dozen farm homes near Strasbourg, 50 miles north of Regina.

Swan E. Lundell, participant in the "hard times" telegraphic system, says messages are conveyed over about 30 miles of barbed wire fence. Connections across roads are made through culverts and wires are buried under gates.

Dry-cell batteries are used for power, old radio loud-speakers for amplifying and homemade keys for transmitting. Amateur operators are becoming quite expert with the Morse code.

Laws Heads Lawyers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nothing in a name? The District of Columbia Bar Association elected B. J. Laws president.

U. S. Army Units to Don Long-Trouser Uniforms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Army—all except its mounted units—is in the process of getting into long pants.

This was disclosed today in a new regulation prescribing trousers instead of the traditional breeches for men of the Coast Artillery, Signal Corps, Ordnance Service, Quartermaster Corps, Adjutant General's, Judge Advocate General's, Finance and Chaplain's departments.

The Air Corps, first Army unit to be thus equipped, began wearing the new type uniform several months ago.

Small Business To Get Hearing At White House

President Calls Conference of 'Little Men' to Hear Views

Council Planned

Non-Statutory Group to Aid in Formulating Policy Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Taking a look at the foot-high stack of letters from small business men that has piled up in the White House since he began his conferences with the giants of American business, President Roosevelt today ordered that meetings be arranged with representative men from businesses or corporations around or below the $25,000 level.

Their letters and telegrams to the White House, while uniting on the plea: "Change or repeal the surplus profits and the capital gains taxes!" have been urging that Mr. Roosevelt listen to the arguments of small business in person. The meetings will begin as soon as a representative group can be invited.

These conferences fit closely with the broader purposes of the President, as they emerged after he had received an outspoken but moderate memorandum from the Business Advisory Council last night.

Permanent Council Sought

A permanent council of about 25 members to aid the President in formulating national policy affecting big and little business, labor, distribution, agriculture, transportation, credit, investors and consumers, is likely to be the concrete outcome of Mr. Roosevelt's current talks with industrial leaders.

Some such workable group, the President told 49 members of the Business Advisory Council, who conferred for an hour and a half with him, is a present objective. He seeks simple machinery, of a non-statutory nature, which will facilitate the shaping of policy and contribute to rebuilding confidence between various business and labor communities, and the national Administration.

The President's position was outlined after he had listened to the respectful, constructive, but candid memorandum from the business leaders which in many categories urged change in present and past New Deal policies.

Holding Company Stand

In particular, the committee said its members would "view with grave concern any general move to outlaw proper holding companies, with their many advantages for the public good. . . ." Again it expressed: "Our grave concern over the possible far-reaching effects of the present situation. Tolerance and understanding must be used by all sections and interests in the country . . . uncertainties that exist in the hearts of men today must be eradicated. To that end, Mr. President, we look to you to give us the leadership around which we can all rally."

The Business Advisory Council's statement, however, was not all critical. The group pledged itself to assist in the self-reform of business, as asked by the President, and as an example supported a wages and hours bill as outlined in the annual message—"Legislation to end starvation wages and intolerable hours." But they urged that the pending bill be studied and redrafted.

Commenting on this request, the President said he hoped such a study would not be so long delayed as to prevent action on a wages and hours bill by the present session of Congress.

Next, the business leaders—with W. Averall Harriman, chairman of the Council, reading their memo to the President while Mr. Roosevelt took notes and afterward replied seriatim—recognized the anti-trust laws are to some extent outmoded, sharply criticized monopolistic practices, and decried use of holding companies for financial manipulations and undesirable extension of control in the hands of a few persons.

Holding Companies

The President then qualified his remarks of last Friday, to say that some mass efficiency is certainly attained by holding companies, and that some of them operate in the public interest.

In response to the Council's plea for an understanding between the President and the public utilities, Mr. Roosevelt said his difficulties extended to no more than 15 per cent of the industry, and that the other 85 per cent is entirely unaffected.

The presidential conferences with smaller business men, announced today, fall in a preliminary category of the same general campaign. Business from top to bottom is having its day at the White House. It can no longer be charged that the President is not willing to listen to critical statements, and as a result a lot of steam is being vented.

One conclusion seems evident: that both the President and his business conferees take the present economic situation with extreme seriousness, and feel the need of creating a more amicable and confident atmosphere.

Text of statement by Business Advisory Council: Page 13.

Wonders of Research: Ride Under Sea

Hydraulic machine devised to enable photographer to crawl along sea floor and take views of plants and creatures —Problems of pressure figured out—Vehicle is dragged by towboat. Planetoid Eros stands opposite to sun.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shaped like the gondola of a stratosphere balloon is Otis Barton's new sea-bottom chariot, the "Diphrobenth" (pronounced dif-ro-benth) with which he hopes to creep along a mile below the surface of the sea and there explore the strange region of the deep inhabited by little-known marine plants and animals, according to Associated Press reports.

The craft, still in the blue-print stage at Watson-Stillman Hydraulic Company, Roselle, N. J., will be made of welded steel, able to withstand 2650 pounds pressure per-square-inch at 6000 feet depth. It will weigh a ton, carry its own air conditioning plant, and accept electrical power from outside through a series of tapered insulators, to prevent the cable from being forced inside by sea pressure. This occurred in the bathysphere in June, 1930, while Mr. Barton and Dr. William Beebe were half a mile below, off the coast of Bermuda.

"Diffy" will travel on three wheels, towed by a steel cable hitched to a lighter and tug above. From one of its two fused quartz eyes will project a powerful shaft of light. At the other will be a camera lens for underwater photography.

Otis Barton
Naturalist for Whom Diphrobenth Is Being Built

TUG TOWS BARGE SLOWLY TOWARD DEEP WATER
DIPHROBENTH IS LOWERED ALONG BOTTOM ONE MILE DOWN, ON STEEL CABLE
ELECTRIC CABLE IS FASTENED TO STEEL CABLE EVERY 300 FEET
TWIN COLLISION-PROOF HOLES FOR SEARCHLIGHT AND CAMERA
MOTOR DRIVEN MOVIE CAMERA
SHOCK-ABSORBING SPRINGS
BUMPER WHEELS

"Sea-Bottom Chariot"
Represented as It Will Be Handled in Mile-Deep Exploration

Sky Scannings: Hitch-Post

Tonight, the 20th, our earth is in opposition with Eros, one of the planetoids, or group of tiny worlds which has been growing in numbers rapidly of late years as the result of improved methods of photographic search for faint bodies.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter it had always been suspected a small planet would some day be found, but although the discovery of Uranus in 1781, appearing in an orbit conforming to expectations, gave great impetus to the search for the missing planet, none was actually found until Ceres was seen in 1801. The following year another was found. Astronomers were not slow in imagining then that there was a group of many small bodies in the same general orbit, perhaps constituting a broken-up planet. The search was intensified, but no further results came for 40 years, because the searchers failed to appreciate that the two largest bodies had already been discovered, and the remainder were all extremely minute. Once the nature of the search was appreciated, every year has brought one or several to light. At present, the number catalogued amounts to over 700.

Eros is one of the smaller planetoids, probably not more than 20 miles in diameter. It is possible for it to approach as near as about 14,000,000 miles, Venus may come within 26,000,000 miles of the earth, so that Eros is our nearest neighbor on occasions, excepting the moon. In 1931 occurred the last near approach —14,000,000 miles. Today's distance is somewhat more than 20,000,000 miles.

The scientific value of these oppositions of Eros is that they furnish to astronomers the most dependable means of determining the distance of the sun. This occasion will, no doubt, result in a still farther refining of the present accepted value.

Eros will not reach visibility with the naked eye this time, although on the most favorable approaches it may actually do so.

Aluminum Supplants Iron

Aluminum, the metal which years ago graduated from its elementary school of pots and kettles to take up aviation, is today acquiring considerable background in radio and telephony.

A report by W. J. Farmer in the current Bell Laboratories record discloses that minimum weight is a factor given greater consideration than ever before in industry, with the result that aluminum is now supplanting heavier materials. Large nails and flat-head and round-head wood screws made from aluminum alloys have about one-third the weight of similar pieces of steel, he said, and are superior to steel from a corrosion standpoint. In addition, use is made of aluminum for structural parts of telephones, for nuts, washers, rivets, bolt, wire rods, bar, strip, sheet and tubing.

Sugar of Special Price

Sugar has been reduced in cost, according to the National Bureau of Standards, from $20,000 a pound to only $1000.

Naturally is isn't the variety popular with housewives, selling for about five cents a pound, but a rare, little known sweet called the d-variety-of-ribose, seldom seen outside research laboratories.

Wigwam Cookery

A recipe for caterpillar cake was offered to Virginians last week by Austin H. Clark, Curator of Echinoderms at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. It was once a favorite with the American Indians. "Roast caterpillars of the small, yellow butterflies so common to Virginia, mix with flour made from the root of cassava, and bake into small cakes," he says, adding, "They are delicious—providing you don't know ahead of time what you are eating."

Citrus Crops Ahead

An abundance of citrus fruits, grapefruit, lemons and oranges, is promised for the next few years, according to a report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which finds a large portion of the tree-population still very young. Almost half the bearing trees in California, Florida, Texas and Arizona have yet to come into full production.

New Sea Safety Rules Examined at Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Men whose job it is to promote safety on the seas—members of the board of supervising inspectors of the Bureau of Navigation—met yesterday with the Secretary of Commerce, Daniel C. Roper, to propound new regulations to aid them in their work.

If the regulations are approved, they will have the effect of law, officials said. The authority would extend to approval of instruments, machines and equipment for use on shipboard in furthering the safety of life and property at sea.

Isolation Policy for U. S. Opposed by Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Opposing American isolation in the present world crisis, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, at the annual banquet of the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War here last night, threw her support behind a policy of international co-operation to end war.

In a statement of foreign policy more decisive than any the President has yet made, Mrs. Roosevelt declared, "I don't think leadership lies along the path of isolation. I think it lies in farsightedness, study, understanding and sympathy, but also of decision as to what we think the principles of world behavior shall be."

Warning that the price for peace may be high, the President's wife expressed a hope that the United States "will always be a nation that can decide between right and wrong."

Opposed War

"I hope I never see us go to war, but I don't want us to grow soft about our principles," she declared.

Though she did not propose any specific international peace machinery, Mrs. Roosevelt said she was sure nothing could be accomplished by American withdrawal from co-operative efforts for peace. Too many people, she said, are willing to support a policy of self-sufficiency without realizing what the ultimate cost would be.

She told the women the immediate task before the world today is to get the young people of all nations to understand each other's problems and make them realize "that somehow or other they have got to create machinery for working together."

Mrs. Roosevelt was one of three women leaders who addressed the conferees after they had dined on a banquet of such delicacies as "peas, perfect peace," "ice-olation cream," "mixed international pickles" and "assorted nuts—no names." She was followed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, founder of the Cause and Cure of War organization, and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rhode, former United States Minister to Denmark. Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, was among the guests of honor.

In a speech summing up her many years of experience as a peace leader, Mrs. Catt held that wars are caused because generations have "put moral code in the background and worshipped at the shrine of the immoral code.

"When nations have been sufficiently ashamed to make pleas for general reparations for wrongs done to other nations, they will come speedily and in humility to insist that the old moral code, so long violated, shall be uplifted in the peace movement of the world, and the old immoral code, which has been the sponsor of every war since time began, shall be repudiated forever.

Japan, Mrs. Catt held, is only following an example that other nations have set over a long period of years.

"It is not from arguments that peace will come," she concluded, "but it will arise out of the purified soul of men who have put morality above immorality."

White House Tea

The banquet followed a tea at the White House at which delegates were received by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Earlier in the day a variety of international questions were discussed at round tables. Mrs. Maxwell Stewart of the Foreign Policy Association, made an appeal for a boycott of Japanese products. Both sides of the boycott question have been thoroughly explored at the conference. Mrs. Stewart took the position that the boycott would cause only slight disarrangement in the American hosiery industry because an adjustment of machines would make it possible to manufacture hosiery from substitute materials.

The question of an international police force was debated pro and con at another round-table meeting.

Gardner Jackson, head of the Washington Chapter of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, told another group that 120,000 Italians, 26,000 Germans and 60,000 Moors are participating at the present time in the Spanish war. He held that the Spanish war is an invasion by foreign armies seeking both material and aggrandizement.

Discussing the problem of raw materials and colonies, Eugene Staley, associate profesor of international economic relations at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Medford, Mass., held that it must be 'recognized and faced as the purely political issue that it is a question of national pride and group psychology with hardly any direct economic importance at all."

The farmer will never assume his proper place in the world picture until agriculture supports a foreign policy which is in harmony with its productive capacity, Donald C. Blaisdell, assistant to the Undersecretary of Agriculture, told the women.

Big Profit From $180 Meter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—An investment of $180 is to yield the City of Knoxville a profit estimated at $7500 a year, but there had been some disagreement over the investment.

The $180 was the cost to install a meter at the plant of the Volunteer Portland Cement Company, the city's first electric power customer. The city does not yet have Tennessee Valley Authority power, but the cement plant is located in the area to be served by the city, so TVA turned the plant's contract over to the city.

TVA built a line from Norris Dam, 25 miles north of Knoxville, to the plant, on the edge of the city, and the switch has been closed.

Now the plant is getting TVA power and the city is getting the profit. The contract between the city and the plant runs for 10 years.

More commercial power contracts probably will be taken over by the city from TVA. The city has long had a contract with TVA, but has been awaiting completion of a municipal system to distribute the power.

The requisition for the $180 to install a meter at the cement plant had been drawn on the general fund.

George Dempster, before going out of office as city manager, had said that he was opposed to using general fund money for power expenses. But the new mayor-manager, Walter W. Mynatt, announced, "There was no question in my mind about it. Just good business. Profits from the power contract the first two weeks will more than pay for the meter."

Mormons to Push New Relief Drive

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 20 (AP)—Latter Day Saints (Mormon) church authorities who spent $3,000,000 in 1937 in a drive to stem unemployment among their needy members plan even greater expenditures for 1938.

Presiding Bishop Sylvester Q. Cannon announced yesterday that the church sponsored 648 projects last year, 241 of them the construction of new church buildings. Working men received more than $1,000,000 of the amount. Pointing to commitments which include a three-story mission home and a primary children's hospital in Salt Lake City, as well as the proposed construction of temples in Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Los Angeles, which may be started this year, he said the 1937 expenditures would be surpassed this year.

Mormons in 17 states, Canada, Mexico, England, Holland, Belgium, South Africa, South America, Hawaii and islands of the Pacific participated in the 1937 program.

Helium Sale Must Await Acquiring of New Supply

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Secretary Harold Ickes said yesterday that President Roosevelt had approved Interior Department regulations prohibiting the sale of helium until after the Government had acquired new supplies of the non-inflammable gas used for inflation of lighter-than-air craft.

Germany has been a bidder for helium, produced only in this country, since the explosion of the dirigible Hindenburg at Lakehurst, N. J., last May. It is desired for a new dirigible being completed in Germany.

In announcing the President's approval of the regulation, Mr. Ickes said orders for helium could not be accepted until an agreement had been executed providing for the sale to the Government of privately-owned helium properties near Dexter, Kan., and Thatcher, Colo.

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Federal Medical Program Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Assailing a proposal of a "self-appointed committee of 430 American physicians and surgeons" for federal control of medicine, Dr. Lowell S. Goins, of the California Medical Association, assured members of the San Diego County Medical Society here recently that this "plan is not the wish of the 106,000 physicians of the American Medical Association."

Dr. Goins referred to the nine proposals of a group of American physicians and surgeons calling for formulation of a national public health policy which expands the activities of the Government in the field of medicine. The program is now being widely discussed throughout the nation.

Dr. Goins contended that if the proposed plan ever is approved, the "age-old relationship between patient and physician" will be destroyed and with it the fundamental foundation on which medical practice is established.

The representative of the California Medical Association in his remarks concurred with a recent article by Dr. W. H. Geistweit Jr., editor of the San Diego County Medical Society Bulletin, in which he asks if the provision of adequate medical care for the population by the local, state and federal governments is not the same as state medicine, "a la U. S. S. R."

International Highway Wins Support in Peru

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Peru is the latest nation to report support for improvement of the International Pacific Highway between Alaska and Argentina.

The Automobile Club of Southern California discloses communications to show that the Peruvian Government is giving support by building comfortable, sanitary hotels and inns along the international route, practically all of which is passable.

Cummings Praises G-Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings telegraphed congratulations yesterday to J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on the capture of Peter Anders, arrested for the kidnap-slaying of Charles S. Ross, a retired Chicago manufacturer. Mr. Cummings said: "Hearty congratulations on a fine piece of work."

Mexico: Two Steps Bolster Finances

Suarez' Deals With U. S. on Silver, Cotton and Oil Are Acclaimed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The mission of Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez, who recently spent a month in New York and Washington, has been "crowned with complete success," in the opinion of the Mexican press and public following his report of the negotiations concluded.

The main achievement was conclusion of an agreement by which the United States Treasury will continue to buy Mexican silver. Details of the agreement include the purchase of 5,000,000 ounces monthly for the next 12 months, in addition to the purchase of 35,000,000 ounces held here, earmarked for later delivery to Washington. The monthly purchases will be made at the market price, which is currently 45 cents an ounce.

Since doubt concerning the continuance of silver sales has troubled the Mexican business world in the last two months, the announcement of the Suarez pact with Washington has resulted in jubilation in business circles. Fear of a falling exchange rate on the peso has also been ended by the recent agreement.

Other major achievements of the Finance Minister were concerned with cotton and oil, two of Mexico's chief products. He announced that a deal was pending by which Mexico would sell to unnamed "British or American" firms its participation in the ore output of the Poza Rica zone near Tampico.

Oil Agreement

Under the recent agreement with the British Eagle Oil Company, which is linked with the Royal Dutch Shell, the Mexican government will receive from 15 to 35 per cent of the production of the field in exchange for a concession giving the British firm virtual control of one of the world's greatest oil fields.

The Mexican government's income from this region and from other fields where development is expected will considerably increase the national income, according to the Finance Minister, and enable the government to continue its extensive public works program.

Such oil negotiations were made entirely independent of any considerations on the present conflict between foreign oil companies and Mexican labor, he said.

"The oil controversy is outside of my jurisdiction, but I hope, believe and am convinced that it will be settled to the satisfaction of both groups," said Senor Suarez.

He also denied any connection between the oil controversy and the silver agreements concluded in Washington.

The most surprising of the announcements by the Finance Minister concerned the production of cotton. Stopping over in Houston on his return, he conferred with United States cotton firms, including the powerful Anderson Clayton Company, relative to cotton production for the coming year.

Agreements were reached, he said, whereby such firms would continue to operate in Mexico through financing small cotton growers and would even undertake to finance a percentage of the ejidal, or communal farming, production in the States of Tamaulipas, Durango and Coahuila.

Rumors Upset

This announcement completely destroyed recent rumors that cotton production was to be controlled entirely by the government and that foreign firms would no longer be permitted to operate here. Agreement for such foreign capital to aid the government in its financing of the great land division project in the Laguna district drew the following sarcastic editorial comment from Excelsior, leading morning newspaper:

"What a grand lesson this (agreement) is for the national 'economists' who have been agitating against foreign capital and saying that Mexico can handle her own internal development independently!"

Señor Suarez also announced that the government was making arrangements to liquidate its debts to the former owners in the Laguna region, for property, machinery and plants expropriated when the land was divided and given to the peons.

An analysis of the negotiations concluded in the fields of silver, oil and cotton confirms the recent announcement by President Cardenas that his administration was "no enemy to foreign capital." It also supports, however, his position that he expects such capital to abide by the laws of Mexico and not to expect privileges not granted to Mexican nationals.

Liquor Bill Advanced In Georgia Lower House

ATLANTA, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Georgia House of Representatives Jan. 18 passed, 103 to 91, a bill to legalize manufacture and sale of liquor in 16 counties. The measure now goes to the Senate, where its fate is uncertain.

Speaker Roy Harris of the House announced recently Gov. E. D. Rivers would sign the bill if it reached him.

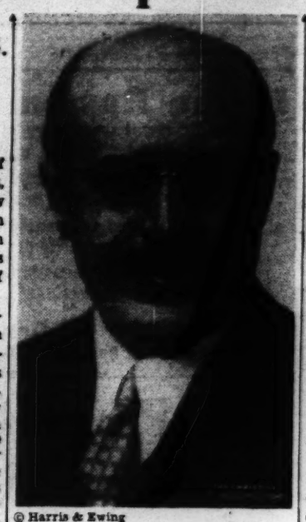
Should the bill become law, it would remove Georgia from the list of five dry states in the nation—the others are Kansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Tennessee—and repeal a bone dry law adopted in 1917.

Wine Licenses Reduced 40 Per Cent in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A reduction of approximately 40 per cent in the number of holders of on-premises licenses to sell wine has resulted from the regulation of the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board restricting such licenses to establishments where "regular meals" are sold, it was disclosed at board headquarters here.

Prior to June 30, when the regulation became effective, there were 1817 establishments licensed to sell wine on the premises; now there are only 1046, a board official said.



© Harris & Ewing
Dr. Eduardo Suarez
Mexican Finance Minister

Foreign Oil Firms In Mexico Ordered To Meet Pay Rise

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 20 (AP)—British and American oil companies in Mexico were notified yesterday that they must put into effect immediately the wage increases and other benefits granted their 18,000 workers last Dec. 18 by a government arbitration board.

The board's decision had been suspended by Chairman Gustavo Corona of the Federal Labor Board, who has now revoked the suspension because the 16 affected companies failed to post "unlimited bond." The companies also refused to pay 1,300,000 pesos ($360,000), as ordered by Señor Corona, for the 12 days of last spring's strike.

Oil men, estimating that the wage increases allowed would boost operating costs 41,000,000 pesos annually, have refused to pay. The arbitral board's decision was appealed to the Supreme Court.

There is a possibility that the companies may reach an agreement on the bond to be posted and back wages to be paid so the suspension order may be revived. This would give time for a hearing of the labor controversy either before the Supreme Court or President Cardenas.

The Government is expected to wait until after Friday or Saturday paydays to see whether the higher sales have been met before moving to enforce Señor Corona's order. The oil companies, however, are expected to stand pat on their refusal.

Pennsylvania Asks States to Penalize Reckless Drivers

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 20 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle's highway safety campaign broadened out today as the Pennsylvania Government sought reciprocal agreements to suspend licenses of out-of-state speeders.

J. Griffith Boardman, Secretary of Revenue, said that he had written Governors and traffic law enforcement agencies in every other state urging the compacts for a 90-day suspension of licenses.

Pennsylvania boosted its speed limit from 40 to 50 miles an hour in September. Governor Earle has ordered suspension of licenses as the penalty for violation.

"I've received replies from three states to date—Vermont, Tennessee and Connecticut," Mr. Boardman said. "All of them express sympathy with Governor Earle's objectives in this safety campaign, and pledge complete co-operation."

But whether the newly formed speed violation unit of the Department of Revenue can enforce its summonses mailed to out-of-state drivers, through having other states suspend their licenses, remained a local problem, Mr. Boardman said.

Action by Maryland

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 20 (AP)—Despite several court reverses, Maryland's motor vehicles commissioner, Walter R. Rudy, has, for some time, suspended state drivers' licenses for traffic violations committed in other states. The maximum suspension period is 90 days, Mr. Rudy said.

Illiterates Flock To County Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GASTONIA, N. C.—A total of 592 adult illiterates have been enrolled in adult education classes in Gaston County in the last 60 days and are now taking courses offered, it was announced here after a conference of adult education teachers.

Of them, 376 were "absolute X markers," the report showed, unable to write even their names or to read a single word. The remainder could read or write a little but had the most rudimentary sort of education.

Gaston County has 14 adult education instructors, 12 white and two Negro.

Tariff Boosted Generally to Protect the Peso in Foreign Exchange

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 20 (AP)—President Cardenas has increased tariff schedules on virtually all imports into Mexico in a drastic move to protect the peso in foreign exchange and at home.

The decree raised rates in all nine major categories from 10 to more than 200 per cent, striking heaviest on luxury articles. It appeared in the Official Gazette for Dec. 31, which was released only yesterday. The increases become effective tomorrow. Whether the rates apply to goods now in transit was not immediately made clear.

Two tariff schedules were provided for the remainder of the year, one effective until May 1 and the other until next Jan. 1.

Until May 1, many rates will be double and triple those in effect last year, and in some cases quadruple. During the eight months following they will be revised downward somewhat.

Automobiles are representative of the list. Four-cylinder cars will be charged 300 pesos to May 1 and 250 thereafter. The tariff last year was 180 pesos. For cars up to six cylinders, the rates are: 1937, 200 pesos; first part 1938, 700; second part 1938, 600. For eight-cylinder cars: 1937, 1000 pesos; first part 1938, 2500; second part 1938, 2000.

Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez declared the increases were designed "to reduce the volume and value of imports." The decree, he said in a statement, was part of a group of measures taken "to strengthen our money in the interior of the country as well as in foreign exchange."

This was taken as a reference to agreements Señor Suarez has concluded in Washington for the United States to continue purchases of Mexican silver and to use the American stabilization fund to maintain the peso at the current exchange rate of 3.6 to the dollar.

U. S.-British Pact Held World Hope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—The Most Rev. J. W. C. Wand, Anglican Archbishop of Brisbane, said in a recent radiocast that sooner or later the democratic countries would have to band together, if only to prevent the world from being divided into two camps—Fascist and Communist.

He declared the proposed trade agreement between Great Britain and the United States might prove the first step toward a closer federation of the English-speaking people, whose democratic ideals might help to bring the world back to sanity and peace.

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A. F. of L. and C. I. O.: Wage Views

Craft Union Holds Higher Pay for Skilled Aids All Labor Classes

"The craft form of organization together with federation of the crafts have done more for common labor in the building trades than would have been possible in an industrial union of the building trades," declared Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.

"Unskilled labor has gotten better pay under the present system in the building trades. At the same time the skilled workers have had their wages raised far more than could an industrial union of all the workers.

"The reason for both the skilled and the unskilled making higher wages by organizing into a number of unions according to the classes of labor employed in construction is this:

"The building trades unions work so closely together that when one of them gets a raise the others automatically get a raise also.

"In the strongly organized cities, this practice has become customary.

Craft Union Program

"The unions of the skilled usually make the fights for higher wages, and whenever they win, the advance is general, and the pay of the common laborers on the bottom is pulled up.

"The bricklayers, who are the highest paid, have often taken the lead in asking for better wages, and when resisting wage demands the employers frequently concentrate on the bricklayers because they are at the top. Also if they can stand us off and reduce our wages, then the whole wage scale down to common laborers may be affected accordingly.

"For instance in one of the large cities some time ago all the rest of the building trades unions were persuaded by the employers to accept rates of $10 to $12 a day. The bricklayers held out. They would not stand for the $12 rate. The bricklayers were then locked out for eight weeks, and when the matter was forced to arbitration by the bricklayers' union, they got $13.20 a day.

"The rest of the building trades, which had been willing to work for a lesser rate, then went up in proportion.

Unity Between Unions

"As a rule, the unions of the building trades stick together in their bargaining with contractors. The worker at the bottom of the wage scale thus has the backing of all the rest of the trades.

"Since wages for every type of labor go up together, the unskilled laborer gets the benefit of the pull of all the skilled unions.

"By this teamwork the pay of the common labor in some cities has been brought up to as high as $1.25 an hour.

"That figure is far better than the wage of many types of skilled mechanics with years of apprenticeship behind them.

"By our method of organization, each kind of building labor specializes on its own interests as regards wages, so that it can have a full voice in bargaining, and then all pull together.

"Of course, if any group gets out of line, it has to adjust itself to the rest or make its fight alone.

"On the other hand, the industrial union takes in all the workers indiscriminately into one general union.

Defends Craft System

"What chance has a handful of electricians, bricklayers or sheet-metal workers in a union like that of the miners, where the great majority of the members are miners?

"The majority looks after itself. The minority of skilled workers of the crafts hasn't enough members to carry any weight, and is lost in the mass.

"Without any way of making a special fight for their own wages, the craftsmen have to take what they can get from the miners. As a result, the wage scale of the trades in the mines is much below that of unions of the skilled.

"Bricklayers, for instance, in the miners' union in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania are getting 76 and 78 cents an hour, while bricklayers belonging to our union in the same district are making $1.50 an hour.

"While it may be argued that the bricklayer in the mine is not doing the same grade of work as on a building in a city, and so is not entitled to as high pay, the mine bricklayer is a bricklayer just the same. If he had the city work to do, he could do it."

Basis for Co-operation

The co-operation of the unions of the building trades which Mr. Bates describes is accomplished through what are known as building trades councils.

Further in description of such teamwork or federation, John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., wrote earlier this year:

"What the international unions (of the A. F. of L.) have aimed to achieve is federation instead of one big union, for in practice federation has proven most efficient whenever trade unions locally and nationally give it a practical application.

Broad Agreements Urged

"There are practical and logical reasons why all the employees in a plant should be covered by one agreement, and should have behind them all of the strength of organization which it is possible to apply, and in addition to this all of the collective wisdom in dealings with employers which can only be secured in the school of experience by the officers of the several international unions.

"The Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has applied this policy in a definite form, for it negotiates agreements for its affiliated unions in conjunction with the Building Trades Department, so that all of the highly skilled, the semi-skilled, and the common laborers, although that term may be an unfortunate one, are covered in one agreement.

"Most assuredly this provides a place in the trade union movement for every type of labor, and brings them together through federation in a manner which provides for unity of purpose, of action, and of discipline."

Rival Labor Unions And Wage Policies

Underlying the recent failure of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization to reunite under a single labor banner, is found the basic conflict of the two organizations over the method of raising wages. This insufficiently understood difference is brought into focus by the two accompanying interviews with spokesmen for both sides, reported by Frederick W. Carr, staff labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

Industrial Union Puts Emphasis on Unskilled in Pay Boosts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"The industrial union starts out by raising the wages of the mass of workers at the bottom of the wage scale," said Van A. Bittner, one of the key men of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"After all the low wage man has the same right to live and rear his family as the highly skilled worker.

"First the industrial union seeks to establish a basic minimum wage.

"With that as a foundation it then works out the rest of the wage scale in proportion, covering all types of skilled workmen in the industry.

Philosophy of C. I. O.

"Its philosophy, however, is by no means limited to taking care of the low wage man, but extends to improving the status of all the workers, including the skilled.

"When you pull up the lower paid, you also take up the higher.

"Industrial unionism, in brief, aims in its wage policy at doing the thing that without harming anyone is going to be the best interest of the great majority of the industry.

"For instance, in our contract with the U. S. Steel Corporation it was agreed that there should be a basic minimum pay of 62½ cents an hour.

"To reach this figure the corporation gave a general increase of 10 cents an hour. Among some of the lowest paid the advance was greater in order to get up to the 62½ cent standard.

"Every skilled worker in the corporation at the same time got a raise of 10 cents an hour.

Flat Increase Sought

"Our policy is a flat increase in wages, not a percentage advance. As a result the differentials between the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled are kept stationary.

"This plan works out to benefit the workers at the bottom the most, because an increase say of 10 cents an hour means a raise of 20 per cent to the man who has been getting 50 cents an hour."

The skilled worker is protected under industrial unionism, repeated Mr. Bittner, who is regional director of the Great Lakes and Western area of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O.

"By bringing up the low wage man you don't take anything from the skilled workman," he said.

"On the contrary you give the skilled man a permanent basis on which to add to and safeguard his higher wages.

Unified Problem

"Wages of all classes of workers go sympathetically up and down together, and they vary with industries.

"The wage of both the skilled and unskilled depends largely on the general rate of pay of the particular industry. The pay in the steel industry is better than the pay in the fertilizer industry.

"If the wages of the unskilled in any industry are low, then so are the wages of the skilled, and vice versa.

"For instance, if common labor in any city was receiving 70 cents an hour, the carpenters, machinists and other skilled craftsmen would be getting a much higher wage than if the pay of common labor was but 50 cents an hour.

"By the same sign, should wages be cut, the highly skilled worker in an industrial union is much better cushioned when the pay of the mass of the workers in his plant is up."

Mr. Bittner then spoke of his work in the most complete industrial union in the country, the United Mine Workers, of which he is a member.

How It Works for Miners

"After a basic minimum wage for the miners is fixed by agreement with the coal operators," he noted, "a corresponding adjustment is made in the wages of the members of the various skilled crafts working in and about the mines. These include the mine machinists, engineers, carpenters, etc., all of them members of the miners' industrial union.

"There are perhaps 50 different wage rates in the mine fields for the different classes of labor employed there."

From the standpoint of the volume of wages going to labor, Mr. Bittner then brought out that a wage increase distributed among the mass of lower paid workers in the basic industries and in mass production meant much more money going to labor than a raise limited to the smaller number of the skilled.

"Labor is the principal cost, especially in dealing with raw materials," he observed. "In coal, 60 to 63 per cent of the cost of a ton is the labor cost."

Balanced Wage Needed

For this reason he said that employers were frequently willing to give a raise to the few skilled men who could not readily be replaced in order to keep them satisfied, while refusing an increase to the majority of their lower paid workers whose jobs could much more easily be filled.

"Many of the members of the craft unions are willing to let it go at that, just so long as they are taken care of," he commented.

"Though they may have a temporary advantage, they may lose in the long run, because a balanced wage depends on what all the employees in the industry get.

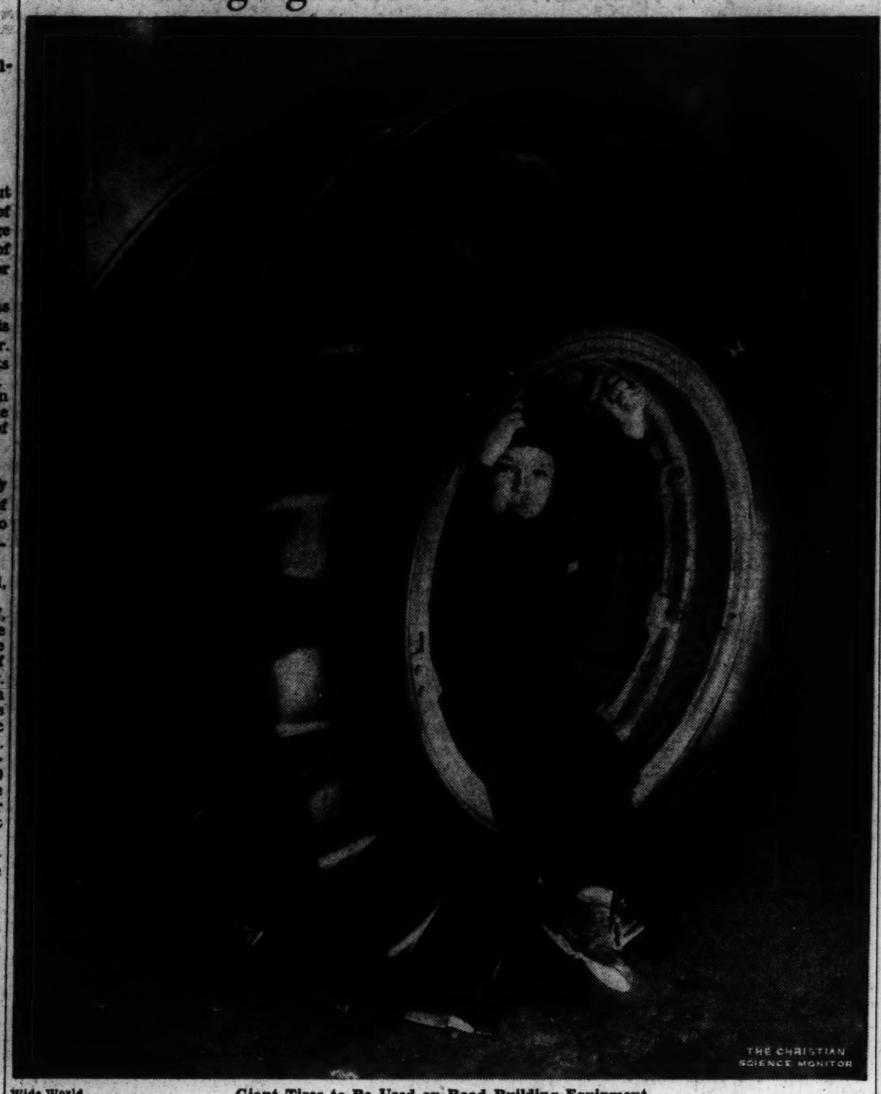
"But finally, and aside from all theory about wages, the practical question is whether the mass production industries are going to be organized at all.

"The craft unions have not been able to do it. Moreover, the workers in these industries do not want to be split up into 10 or 20 craft unions in dealing with a single huge corporation.

"The only way in which the workers can meet on equal terms with the unity of management is through the unity of their own organization made possible only through the plan of an industrial union embracing all production employees.

"Otherwise workers will be unable to have any say at all as to the making of their wages, and the plants concerned will be non-union."

Changing Tires Is Herculean Task



Wide World

Giant Tires to Be Used on Road-Building Equipment

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20 (AP)—The American Road Builders Association announced its new officers yesterday and heard a report which said "the greatest need of the age is express highways."

"Seventy-five per cent of all traffic accidents in urban areas involve pedestrians," a report said, claiming elevated streets would alleviate this. V. G. Iden, secretary of the American Institute of Steel Construction, submitted the report.

Col. Willard T. Chevalier of New York, retiring president, urged the builders to seek public support for highway legislation.

New president is Murray D. Van Wagoner, Lansing, Mich. Treasurer is James H. MacDonald, New Haven, Conn., and directors include A. W. Brandt, Albany, and Frederick Hoitt, Boston.

One of the highlights of the convention was the exhibition of $10,000,000 worth of road-building equipment. The accompanying picture shows one of the huge tires which are now replacing metal wheels in the modern equipment. It is four feet high and affords an excellent resting place for five-year-old Ellis Ebersole.

Pacific Coast Emphasizes Merit System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20—Added importance is being given this year on the Pacific coast to National Civil Service Week now in progress.

Each year since 1935 some effort has been made in various communities throughout the country to mark this occasion by some observance directed primarily to a furtherance of public understanding of the value of the merit system as an agency of public administration.

Until this year, reports Harry T. Kranz, president of the Western Regional Conference of Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, most of the activity in behalf of this special week has been in the East and the "observance," in just that meaning of the word, has been done on this coast.

This year, however, he said at a preparatory meeting of some 12 civic bodies here recently, the effort will be made to show the necessity for greater public service through an enlarged civil service system for this country.

The week of Jan. 16 was chosen because it was on that date in 1883 that the Federal Civil Service Act was passed. This year marks its fifty-fifth anniversary. It is given added significance this year because of the efforts being made in Congress in behalf of the Civil Service Bill.

In telling of the promotional plans in the making for actual "observance" of civil service week on this coast Mr. Kranz said:

"Thus far, very little has been done on the West coast to take advantage of the means of radio, and printed material to publicize the benefits of the merit system and its meaning to citizens and taxpayers generally.

"A small group of citizens of San Francisco have recently taken the initiative in seeking to bring together other individuals and representatives of groups known to be interested in advancing and improving the civil service system as an agency of local, state, and national good government.

"A tentative program has been developed. It has been left up to the Citizens' Committee which is set up for the purpose of publicizing the meaning of this week.

"You will understand, of course, it is our hope that during this period those who appreciate the relationship between an effectively administered civil service on the one hand and efficient, honest, economical government on the other hand, will be able by every means available to bring before the public during this brief period of one week, a better understanding of the meaning and significance of the merit system."

Civic groups co-operating in sponsoring the week's observance here are:

Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, Parent-Teachers Association, National Association of Postal Supervisors, California League of Women Voters, Civil Service Commission of San Francisco, American Federation of Government Employees, National Federation of Federal Employees, Junior Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, San Francisco Federation of Municipal Employees, San Francisco Civil Service Commission, East Bay Federal Business Association, United States Civil Service Commission, the Western Regional Conference of Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

Oregon Gets Inland Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE DALLES, Ore.—A dream of a few early settlers who pioneered the Northwest was realized only recently, when a river steamer docked at the new municipal terminal here. At that instant, this city, located almost at the center point of the northern Oregon state line, became an inland seaport.

Completion of the huge ship locks through Bonneville Dam permitted the passage of the ship, and informed eastern Oregon residents that the day was not far distant when ocean-going vessels of every description would ply waters which, heretofore, had been limited to small river launches.

Although pioneers dreamed of the importance of The Dalles, the Chamber of Commerce points out, it was the far-sightedness of business men of the city that brought results.

Original plans for the dam, as drawn by the board of army engineers, called for a set of locks that would accommodate only river craft, such as small steamers, launches and barges.

In an effort to change these plans the Inland Empire Waterways Association was formed and members of the group requested army engineers to consider locks capable of handling ocean vessels. An investigation followed which resulted in the board revising the original plans and requested a ship lock to handle all types of vessels.

The result of that change is the operation of what engineers declare is the highest ship lock in the world. The board of engineers, in changing their plans, made a proviso requiring the city of The Dalles to spend a half million dollars and provide for terminal facilities capable of handling both river and ocean steamers. Recent completion of the municipal terminal concludes this city's portion of the agreement.

'Bank Nights' Dropped By Movies in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—There will be no more "bank nights" in Oregon theaters, according to Ralph Moody, State Assistant Attorney General and active leader of anti-gambling forces in the State.

The announcement followed assurances given Mr. Moody that attorneys for the movie houses were dropping their suit seeking an injunction against his office's prohibiting of "bank nights." The attorneys for the Bank Night Corporation announced their decision to withdraw from the contest due to growing political conditions relative to licensing of such activities. They said their clients did not want to be "associated with any measure authorizing the licensing of pool rooms, horse and dog racing, punch boards, pinball and vending machines, or other devices."

While the suit against "bank nights" affected only Marion County, in which the case was tried, the attorneys recommended that such programs be dropped throughout the State.

Industry Takes Place of Court As Issue of Year for Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt completed the first year of his second term today, facing problems born of a business recession, and clothed by the Supreme Court with powers to meet them. Historians may remember the year for two reasons:

1. The industrial decline that marked its final month.
2. The judicial developments in which the President suffered legislative defeat but ultimately triumphed in his demand for broader Supreme Court interpretation of the Constitution.

Partly because of the bitterness engendered by his court reorganization bill, Congress moved away from the President almost as decisively as the Supreme Court moved toward him.

The change in the business situation was equally marked. A year ago, when industry was booming, Mr. Roosevelt said in his inaugural speech:

"Our progress out of the depression is obvious." Then he was pleading with the nation not to regard the new-found prosperity as "the Promised Land," but to "carry on" toward greater progress. A balanced budget for this fiscal year was indicated.

Now the President is busily conferring with industrial leaders on ways of stopping the recession. He and Congress are struggling to hold the year's federal deficit as close as possible to $1,000,000,000.

Mr. Roosevelt took his second oath a year ago today in a downpour of rain. But his political prospects were bright. He had been re-elected by the biggest popular majority in history. He had gained record majorities in Congress. The only visible obstacle to his program was the possibility of unfavorable Supreme Court decisions.

Two weekes later Mr. Roosevelt suddenly undertook to get around that obstacle. He asked Congress to enlarge the court, provided those members over 70 years of age did not retire.

A nation-wide controversy followed. The next few months brought two developments which affected the congressional battle over the court bill. Some of those who led the President's fight have since blamed these happenings for defeat of the measure.

One was the spread of sit-down strikes in the automobile industry. Many members of Congress were aroused because the President did not intervene. Some votes for the court bill were lost when he remained silent.

Then came a series of Supreme Court decisions holding constitutional state minimum wage laws, the Wagner Labor Act, and the Social Security Law.

Some legislators pleaded with the President to withdraw the court bill. Too late, he agreed to a compromise that won few votes. At this moment, his legislative chieftain, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, passed on, and almost immediately the court bill dropped out of consideration. The division caused by the bill within party ranks was widened by a contest between Senators Harrison of Mississippi and Barkley of Kentucky to succeed Senator Robinson as Democratic leader. Senator Barkley won by a single vote.

Southerners and some anti-court bill Senators who had supported Senator Harrison were alienated again by the Administration's wage-hour bill. The Southerners' wounds were not healed by a Senate attempt to pass the anti-lynching bill.

There followed the Supreme Court nomination of Senator Black (D) of Alabama, an ardent administration follower. This reopened the court bill question, especially after it developed that Mr. Black once had been a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

When Congress finally adjourned in August, little of the President's program had been enacted. Mr. Roosevelt called Congress into special session in November, against the advice of some of his leaders. He got a farm bill through the House and Senate, but the wage-hour bill was shelved. A housing bill, asked for by the Chief Executive, was passed; but neither it nor the farm bill reached the statute books. Nothing was done on the President's other recommendations.

By this time, the business slump had developed, and there were demands for revision of the corporate surplus tax law. Publicly the President left this issue with Congress. His leaders there held up action until the 1938 session.

Unanimous Vote Approving Reed By Subcommittee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP) — A Senate judiciary subcommittee voted unanimous approval today of the nomination of Stanley F. Reed to be a Justice of the Supreme Court.

The vote was taken immediately after the committee concluded a brief hearing on Mr. Reed's qualifications.

Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky said there was no discussion of Mr. Reed's qualifications by the committee members.

The brief hearing was attended by Mr. Reed, now Solicitor General, and Attorney General Cummings.

The Attorney General praised Mr. Reed's legal ability, and said the nomination of the Kentuckian was a "great personal satisfaction."

The judiciary subcommittee will put the nomination of the Solicitor General before the full judiciary committee Monday. Prompt approval was expected, and final Senate confirmation was slated for early next week.

Mr. Cummings' testimony followed disclosure by Chairman Logan that only one protest against Mr. Reed had been received. Mr. Logan said the protest came from a "gentleman in New York" who wrote he did not know the Solicitor General.

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Cleaned and drawn. No waste to pay for. A 3 lb. Birds Eye Chicken is equivalent to a 4 lb. undrawn chicken. Special price 56¢ lb. applies to chickens from 2 lb. 4 oz. to 3 lb. 11 oz. Price will vary according to exact weight selected.
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SAY, THIS SAVORY SALMON CASSEROLE TASTES LIKE A MILLION! WONDERFUL FLAVOR
AND DARLING, IT ONLY COST ABOUT 30¢
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SAVORY SALMON CASSEROLE
Everyone will want second helpings!
1 pound can salmon
¼ cup Spry
1 teaspoon onion, finely chopped
1½ cups soft bread crumbs
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
Salmon liquor
Milk
1 teaspoon lemon juice
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind
1 tablespoon parsley, chopped
1 egg, slightly beaten
Remove bones and skin from salmon. Separate into flaked pieces with a fork. Melt Spry in frying pan. Add onion and cook until yellow. Add bread crumbs, salt, and pepper, and brown lightly. (Purer ALL-vegetable Spry gives fried foods such delicate flavor. Be sure to use Spry!)
Put salmon liquor into a cup and pour in enough milk to make 1 cup. Combine salmon, icrumbs and liquid. Add lemon juice, lemon rind, parsley and egg, and blend thoroughly, being careful not to mash salmon pieces. Pour into 8-inch casserole greased with Spry. Bake in moderately hot oven (375°F.) 30 minutes. Serves 6 at a cost of only 30¢.
(All measurements in this recipe are level)
In 3-lb. and 1-lb. cans
(Clip and save this Spry recipe)
—TRY IT!
IT'S quick work making a cake or pie with Spry. This purer, creamier shortening cuts into your flour so easily, blends with other ingredients like magic. And what glorious pastry you get with Spry, so tender and flaky it melts in your mouth! What delicious cakes, light as a feather, fine-grained and velvety yet so inexpensive. Try one soon—today!
Spry-fried foods are doubly delicious, too, and so wholesome a child can eat them. Get Spry today. Use for all baking and frying.
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MAKE DELICIOUS Spry CROQUETTES OF LEFT-OVER MEAT. Spry FRIED FOODS ARE SO CRISP, TASTY, WHOLESOME
BUY THE 3-LB. CAN. YOU SAVE MONEY AND Spry STAYS FRESH INDEFINITELY ON THE KITCHEN SHELF

New Inventions in Britain Promised for Industrial Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Machines to make weather forecasting an armchair occupation, to enable high-altitude aviators to warm to their work, and to aid thirsty explorers by transforming distasteful jungle pools into pure drinking water are examples of the wonders now being produced by British industry with the assistance of natural science.

These machines are to be among the exhibits of the British Industries Fair, annual show of Britain's manufacturing skill which opens in three sections on Feb. 21, at Olympia and Earls Court Exhibition Halls, London, and at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.

The apparatus prepared for explorers is simplicity itself. It is called a portable pump filter. Its merits are implicit in its name. It can be carried about easily; it is worked by pumping; and impure water pumped through it is turned into pure water on its way from the intake pipe to the water bucket.

Comfort for Airmen

Natural science and industry have also come to the aid of the airman. After the centrally heated building comes the centrally heated aviator. For it is now possible to buy special suits which warm up at the touch of a switch, and which can never get too hot. If that is not sufficient one can buy electrically warmed gloves and muffs and blankets as well.

The machine for making weather forecasting easy is much more complicated. Perhaps it will suffice to say that it measures the thickness of the "ozone blanket" 30 miles above the earth, which has an immense effect upon atmospheric conditions, and that it is called "Dr. Dobson's Ozone Spectronometer." It is claimed for the D. D. O. S., that it does its work "with such accuracy that the slightest changes in weather conditions can be anticipated."

For the delight of others who, with less technical knowledge than the meteorologists, also find the English weather a trifle unaccountable, the fair is to provide a perfected humidity controller to keep rooms always with the same moisture content.

Look Into Metals

Switching to industry itself, the B. I. F., is to show the man-in-the-street how research workers and engineers can see "invisible" flaws in metal. This is done with the aid of an X-ray apparatus, which discovers hidden secrets of the crystal structure of metals and enables weaknesses which would otherwise go unnoticed to be detected at a glance.

Another machine which is to be on view measures accurately the wearing properties of metals and the efficiency of various types of oils. It is claimed that this is to be of great service to the automobile and aircraft industries, insuring a great advance in constructional safety and reduced wear.

Photography has stepped forward, too, with the production of an all-purpose camera, which is a camera, an enlarger and a "micro-photographic" apparatus, at one and the same time.

Color Printing

Another advance is shown in the perfection of a multi-color photogravure process, by means of which leaflets and catalogues can be produced it is said in full color in one operation on high-speed rotary machines. The process is stated to be adaptable for the printing of textile fabrics.

There are many less important gadgets, without which no fair would be complete. This year they range from self-closing ink bottles and non-slip floor polish to a table that "can be turned into a fire screen."

Another curious exhibit is to be a wallet, or note-case, which "expels, as required, a pound or 10-shilling note simply by turning a small and unobtrusive screw."

What one wants, particularly at a fair, is a wallet that refuses to expel any money at all.

Last #33 Black Kid $8.85

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A Coward shoe at $8.85 is an amazing value. Coward quality workmanship, of course, but more important is the honest-to-goodness comfort that distinguishes every Coward shoe. Like even our highest priced shoes, this sleek oxford is designed by master craftsmen trained to our comfort-comes-first point of view. You'll love its friendly, pinch-free fit . . . its smart up-to-dateness. Discover Coward Comfort.

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Austrian Skier

International

Hannes Schneider
Leader in Movement Making the Austrian Alps a Winter Playground

Austrian Alps Ski Playground Since the War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. ANTON AM ARLBERG, Austria—Before the World War, the Austrian Alps were little known and still less explored by visitors, particularly during the winter. Now two factors have combined to make them a favored playground for thousands: the development of skiing under the lead of Hannes Schneider, famous skier, and the construction of 14 cable railways which have made the snow peaks and ski-runs easily accessible.

Almost concurrently with the celebration of Hannes Schneider's thirtieth anniversary as a ski instructor, the village where he lives, St. Anton, opened the fifteenth cable track, the "Galzigbahn." It offers facilities for transporting, within one hour, 210 passengers from St. Anton (about 4330 feet high) to the top of the Galzig (7000 feet).

The Austrian State and some foreign friends have contributed toward the costs of construction, amounting to some $300,000. It is planned eventually to build an additional track which is to lead still higher up into the regions of snow and ice.

Hannes Schneider, who started his ski career as a small boy on a pair of barrel staves, has since become the recognized authority in the "snow-field" and, besides, one of the most popular Austrians.

Never will the Austrians forget that he has remained true to this country, refusing several tempting offers from foreign lands. He is credited with having made St. Anton, a picturesque but poor Tyrolese village, a sort of ski university, attracting lovers of the "white art" from many parts of the globe.

A ski-master's symposium held here for the unification of instructional methods has set up a new standard of the Austrian ski-technique. During the summer and fall Herr Schneider tours the world as a lecturer. The films in which he has starred, "Wonder of the Snowshoe" and "Sunshine Over the Arlberg," have attained world fame.

Princeton Gets $60,000 To Study Labor Relations

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 20 (AP)—The president, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, announced last night a gift of $60,000 to the industrial relations section of Princeton University. The donor was not named.

University officials said the section was designed as an "impartial clearing house" to function as a reference library and research bureau in the relations of employer, labor and government.

It was established in 1922 through Clarence J. Hicks, then executive assistant to the president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. John D. Rockefeller Jr., supported the section its first eight years with annual gifts, and in 1930 he provided a permanent endowment of $300,000. Prof. J. Douglas Brown is director of the section.

Explorer of Antarctic Meteors Honored for Research Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—When Dr. Thomas C. Poulter left the laboratories of Iowa Wesleyan College for Antarctica to direct the research work of the second Byrd expedition, he was much too concerned about getting new data on the meteors that blaze briefly in the night to think of such things as congressional medals.

But he did his work so brilliantly in that region where the temperature drops to 75 degrees below zero, and he proved himself so capable in emergencies, even rescuing Richard Evelyn Byrd by his initiative and courage, that many persons thought he should receive special recognition.

Congress agreed, and voted him its medal. So last night in the presence of Rear Admiral Byrd, Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois, and high navy and army officials, Dr. Poulter was decorated by the Government for "scientific accomplishment unequalled in polar exploration."

Armour Institute in Chicago now claims the adventuresome natural scientist as director of its research foundation. He took that post in April, 1936, some months after his return from the south polar regions. Dr. Poulter is a native of Salem, Iowa, and got his B. S. at Iowa Wesleyan College about 15 years ago, and later taught in the college. He came to the University of Chicago for his Ph.D., but returned to Wesleyan to head its division of physical sciences, mathematics, and astronomy, in which post he remained until he went south with Admiral Byrd. For the most part, Dr. Poulter has had an academic career, but he found opportunity between his studies to work in a machine shop as apprentice and to hold a job as drainage engineer.

Such activities and teaching kept Dr. Paulter rather busy, but always he found time to study meteors and to carry on research in atmospheric pressure. So when the opportunity came to him to go on a polar expedition, he seized it as a chance to learn more about meteors, and to make observations of the Aurora Borealis and other natural phenomena about which there is much more to know.

Before the expedition started, Admiral Byrd detected in his new recruit a rare combination of abilities. This man Poulter had unusual talent as an expedition promoter, it appeared.

"Entirely without help," Admiral Byrd told the Armour Institute people here, "he caused to be donated to the expedition more than $70,000 worth of scientific material." That was unusual, and Dr. Poulter was first-class as a research man, too. Recognizing such dual talents, Admiral Byrd made the Iowan director for all the scientific work of the expedition, which was eventually to include studies in 22 branches of natural science, and placed him next to himself in command.

Dr. Poulter had good reason for going out in the extreme polar cold. Low temperatures greatly increase the visibility of these "shooting stars." Observations which this man and his associates made in those unimaginably low temperatures have given to natural scientists today a new concept of the probable number of meteors which strike the earth's atmosphere each day. He estimated the number to be the astonishingly large one of 1,000,000,000 or more. He collected a vast amount of other data regarded as of the greatest value to natural science.

One reason Dr. Poulter was able to gather so much useful material down there in the front yard of the South Pole was that he was never one to be too fussy about demanding expensive laboratory equipment. He couldn't be in those years when he was working in a small college. He learned to make for himself what he couldn't afford to buy. And this was just the sort of ability needed in Little America.

Dr. Thomas C. Poulter
Receives Congressional Medal for Work in Polar Exploration

His polar experiences are memories now to a man who continues his explorations in a physical laboratory in Chicago. At the Armour Institute Research Foundation he has developed an instrument which is capable of pressures of 1,500,000 pounds per square inch.

The Congressional Medal awarded to Dr. Poulter was the second honor that has come to him for his scientific work in the south polar regions. The National Geographic Society singled him out for honor, giving him its award last April.

French Employers And Truck Drivers Agree on Wages

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP)—Premier Camille Chautemps and his newly formed Government won the first step today in efforts to arbitrate recurring labor disputes.

Paris truck drivers and employers agreed "in principle" an average 8½ per cent wage increase, to meet increased living costs. The truckmen struck Dec. 23, and still held possession of a number of garages today. Employers demanded their evacuation before the final agreement was signed.

A new labor complication arose, however, when 600 coal miners at Escaudain, near Valenciennes, struck in protest against the discharge of a worker.

The Premier, meanwhile, completed an outline of his declaration of government policy, to be submitted to the full Cabinet this afternoon. It was to be read to the Chamber of Deputies Friday.

It was expected to promise swift completion of a code for social peace, old age pensions, agricultural benefits and other reforms.

U. S. Tanker Seized in Spain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The State and Navy Departments began an investigation today to determine details of reports that an American oil tanker—the Nantucket Chief—had been seized by Spanish Insurgent gunboats off Barcelona on Jan. 18.

The State Department received a dispatch from the American Embassy in Paris this morning chronicling the reports as received by the French Naval Ministry.

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP)—Information of the seizure of the American tanker Nantucket Chief by two Spanish Insurgent warships off Barcelona was received by French naval authorities in a message from the French destroyer Vauquelin, which reported seeing her being escorted toward Palma, Mallorca, by two Insurgent warships Tuesday.

Embassy officials said the Nantucket Chief had arrived at Palma, the Insurgent base on Mallorca in the Balearic Islands, escorted by two Insurgent war craft. They said the American consul at Palma would "handle all dealings" concerning the ship between the Insurgent regime and the American Government.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—The American steamship Nantucket Chief was captured by insurgent war vessels as it attempted to deliver its second cargo of 54,000 barrels of gasoline to the Spanish Government, Daniel W. Armstrong, vice-president of the Eastern State Petroleum Company, said today.

Madrid Newspapers Brief

MADRID, Jan. 20 (AP)—A paper shortage has all but destroyed the newspaper business in this besieged former capital of Spain.

Numerous publications have disappeared and weekly reviews have suspended publication.

Today's newspapers are printed on a single, small page, permitting no more than official news with a smattering of foreign comment.

Barcelona Bombed

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Dispatches to Reuters, leading British news agency, from Barcelona last night said 220 persons were officially reported killed there in a terrific Insurgent bombardment and that it was believed more than 100 were killed in a simultaneous raid on Valencia.

The Government Defense Ministry said more than 400 were injured in Barcelona in addition to the 220 killed when Insurgent air raiders rained bombs on the temporary capital yesterday.

Tons of explosives were said to have been dumped on Valencia, one of the Government's two principal coastal cities. Gaping holes were torn in the streets.

MADRID, Jan. 20 (AP)—Insurgent air raiders today twice attacked Valencia, not yet recovered from the three bombing raids of yesterday which caused "exceedingly large" casualties.

No estimate of the casualties or damage in today's raids was immediately available.

Japanese Threat To British Troops Called 'Mistake'

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Premier Konoye has called a conference of Governors that he might clarify the Government's "next step" in China and through the Governors advise the nation.

"Japan will continue to attack the Chiang Kai-shek regime," the Premier said, "and its troops, and hereafter will not deal with the National Government." The Premier expressed hope for a new government in China with which Japan would co-operate in adjusting Chinese-Japanese problems.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20 (AP)—Shanghai British circles received word today that Japanese forces at Tientsin had explained as a "misunderstanding" a threat to invade the British Concession—which could have meant an armed clash with British troops.

Authoritative British circles said Japanese army officers at Tientsin demanded that Chinese within the British Concession be handed over to them.

The British refused, according to these sources. The Japanese then threatened to take the Chinese by force, and the British replied that they would resist. The Japanese let the matter rest there, at least temporarily.

British quarters also disclosed that the Japanese high command in Shanghai suggested Wednesday that British forces evacuate their defense lines on the western borders of the International Settlement, saying Japanese troops in adjacent Hungjao could perform the defense duty. The British refused.

Japan Decries Naval Race

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Japan's conflict with China is no excuse for a world-wide naval building race, Rear Admiral Kiyoshi Noda, spokesman for the Japanese naval office, emphasized today.

"If any of the powers take the Chinese-Japanese affair as an excuse for building bigger navies, they have a distorted point of view," Admiral Noda said, "as our sole objective is to secure peace in the Far East thereby."

A large building program by the United States might start a naval race because such building would upset British and American naval parity, Admiral Noda thought.

Japan adhered to a previous declaration she would not enter a building race, he said. But admitting that secrecy of Japanese naval building plans might cause uneasiness, the Admiral appealed to other nations to trust Japan's avowal against aggression.

Dr. Sun in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (AP)—Dr. Sun Fo, chairman of the Chinese Government's legislative council, has been in Moscow the last three days, Pravda, Communist Party organ, announced today.

The purpose of the long-expected visit remained undisclosed, but numerous reports have said Dr. Sun would come to solicit a greater measure of Soviet support in China's war against Japan.

[Dr. Sun's father, Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, in 1924 obtained Soviet aid for his nationalist revolution, which led to the foundation of the Nanking regime Japan now is trying to destroy.]

Diplomatic circles did not believe Dr. Sun would remain as Chinese Ambassador to Russia, as has been predicted. Tsiang Ting-fu, holder of the post, left Moscow recently and was not expected to return.

Dr. Sun's presence in Moscow had been suspected since the Jan. 17 session of the Supreme Soviet, but was not confirmed until Pravda's announcement.

Han Accused of Treason

HANKOW, Jan. 20 (AP)—Gen. Han Fu-chu, who for many years administered Shantung Province, was charged formally yesterday with high treason and "other crimes of extreme gravity."

He was accused of disobeying orders of his superiors, retreating from Shantung on his own initiative, misappropriating public funds, exacting excessive taxes and forcing the sale of opium on the people.

Departs From Tokyo

Wide World

Hsu Shih-ying
Chinese Ambassador to Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (AP)—China's Ambassador, Hsu Shih-ying, departing for home this afternoon, reviewed briefly his futile efforts to improve Chinese-Japanese relations.

"I am deeply concerned over future development of the situation," he said. "History shows there are vicissitudes in national fortunes which are neither permanent nor fixed.

"The sentiment of a race is hardly repressed by armed force. Do the farsighted people of your country view the present situation as indicative of Japan's eternal happiness?"

The Ambassador's departure does not mean the closing of the Embassy. Both Japan and China will continue to be represented by Counsellors. Wang Pu-son remains as Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo.

American Family To Be Sculptured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Artists have been encouraged to model groups of many kinds—commemorative statues, historical groups and mythological subjects—but now comes a request for a sculpture symbolizing the average American family—parents and child. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company wants the group for its exhibit at the New York World's Fair.

Symbolically, the group is to emphasize the thought of protection. It is to be of heroic size—nine feet high—and placed on a base five feet high against a black marble background nearly 14 feet high and 15 feet wide.

The company has invited participation in the contest by William Zorach, Maurice Sterne, Mahonri Young and Robert Laurent, but other contestants will be welcome, provided each has completed at least one professional piece. A prize of $8000 is offered for the best work.

Steps to Lower Damage by Quake Taken in Italy

ROME (AP)—Italy is protecting itself against earthquakes, from which it has suffered heavily in the past.

A new decree seeks to make the country as earthquake-proof as possible by centering efforts on keeping possible havoc at a minimum. To this end the country has been carefully zoned according to the findings of seismologists.

Seismic zones—areas where there is the greatest danger of quakes—have been designated and divided into two classes, depending on the degree of danger. Special regulations have been put into effect for the zones. New buildings are limited to four stories in Seismic Zone One and to five stories in Seismic Zone Two, unless special permission is obtained.

New streets in these zones must be at least 30 feet wide; there must be other open spaces; all new construction must meet new earthquake-proof specifications; ceilings must be of light and non-brittle material.

In some cases unsound structures must be removed or strengthened and before the program has been completed many may be razed. The Government also is giving thought to arrangements for rapid first aid in the areas.

Several hundred earthquakes shiver up the Apennine backbone of Italy every year but most of them do no harm. But even minor ones cause some damage and their cost is estimated at $5,000,000 annually to the Government and much more to private property owners.

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SPRING FLOWERS
exclusive print bolero for women
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Spring cheer to be enjoyed immediately . . our rayon print, with gay little dabs of "Duco-ed" flowers. To give you that heavenly snowdrop-and-crocus feeling. Its details form a composite picture of Spring, '38. The new bloused effect accented by fine shirring, a decorative clip. For lunch or afternoon with the friend you haven't seen in years. Navy with blue-white-yellow; or black with red-and-white. 34 to 44.

WOMEN'S DRESSES—SIXTH FLOOR

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK

Rose Amado INC.
READY-TO-WEAR DRESSES, from 22.75
MADE-TO-ORDER GOWNS, from 125.00
WOLFRED CUSTOM HATS, from 18.50
660 Fifth Avenue, at 52nd Street, New York

January
STOREWIDE
10% DISCOUNT Sale
LINENS
Assortments are still plentiful in this once-a-year event, and there is still time for you to save on McGibbon quality sheets, pillow cases, towels, table linens, blankets, comfortables, lingerie . . . curtains, draperies, furniture and bedding. Specialists in trousseau linens.
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Soviet Parliament Adjourns Without a Single Bill Offered

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (AP)—Soviet Russia's Parliament adjourned today without having accomplished any legislative work. The Supreme Soviet, first parliamentary body to gather from all parts of the vast Soviet Union under the new Constitution, accepted a new Council of Commissars, or Cabinet, which included seven new members.

The Parliament concluded its work within eight days—two of which were spent in idleness—without having passed on a single law or hearing a legislative bill proposed.

Not one roll call was taken, nor was a hand raised in opposition to any action during the proceedings.

Functions of the committees on drafting laws, which were named by both Houses, remained a mystery as the session closed. Some observers thought they might have measures ready for submission at the next session, later in the year.

Empowered to Issue Decrees

In the interim, the Presidium—a permanent committee elected a few days ago by the Supreme Soviet—will have all the power of the Supreme Soviet, except to legislate, and in that field it is empowered to issue decrees.

The general atmosphere was relaxed by the order to end mass purging within the Communist Party ranks.

The parliamentary session broke up in a huge parade past Lenin's tomb, under falling snow in the glare of searchlights, after a spectacular military finale before the Supreme Soviet which brought Deputies cheering to their feet.

Just before, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, President of the Council of Commissars—or Premier—promised to act on suggestions of Andre Alexandrovitch Zhdanoff, one of Joseph Stalin's right hand men, to take "drastic measures to end once and for all the hooliganism of agents of Japanese imperialism."

Defiance Shouted at Foes

With flourishes of trumpets, detachments of soldiers, sailors, fliers and tank drivers marched down the aisles, standing rigidly at attention while a captain wearing a pea-green steel helmet shouted defiance at the enemies of Soviet Russia.

"We assure the Supreme Soviet, the people and the Soviet leaders they are well defended," he said. "At the first call of the party, the Government or Stalin, the Red Army will rise for defense of the fatherland and will destroy the enemy on his own territory.

"Let all enemies of Socialism and the fatherland remember the worst defeat history has ever known is awaiting them." He was followed by a bluejacket who promised a more powerful fleet.

In announcing the revamped Cabinet, Mr. Molotoff disclosed that Nikolai M. Rychkoff, the Judge who assisted Chief Prosecutor Vasily V. Ulrich in the treason trials of 1936 and 1937, had been named Commissar of Justice. He replaced Nikolai V. Krylenko.

Nikolai Vosnesenski replaced Valery Mezhlauk as chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The other new Commissars were Stanislav Kossior, Vice-Premier; Sergei Chvialeff, Foreign Trade; Mikhail Popoff, Agricultural Collections; Abram Gilinsky, Food Industry; and Arseny Zvereff, Finance.

The Committee also removed the name of Pavel Postisheff, formerly high in Communist inner circles, from the list of candidates for the Committe's powerful political Bureau.

The name of Nikita Khrusheff, secretary of the Moscow Party Committee, a young leader rising rapidly to prominence, was substituted.

Krylenko's Fall Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 20—The removal of Nikolai V. Krylenko as Commissar of Justice has occasioned no surprise in informed circles here who had foreseen his ultimate downfall since the arrest last year of Dr. A. Pashukanis, a foremost Marxist jurist.

Mr. Krylenko was virtually read out of the Council Monday when a member of the Supreme Soviet charged that he was giving more time to encouraging chess and mountain climbing than to his job as Commissar.

But these reasons only provided an interesting commentary upon the realization which forms a part of the Russian purges.

Mr. Krylenko had consistently supported the Pashukanis theory that the State must ultimately automatically disappear under Socialism, and that meanwhile law codes must be regarded as matters of temporary expediency.

While Mr. Krylenko desperately attempted to recover his lost prestige by admitting his "mistakes" in accepting the Pashukanis theories, it has not been customary under the Soviet system to forgive such fundamental mistakes except temporarily.

It was assumed in Moscow that Mr. Krylenko's days were numbered and this impression was reinforced by a deliberate public slur upon Mr. Krylenko by Andrew Vyshinsky, the present Soviet Public Prosecutor.

Italians Charge Russia 'Admits' Trade Insolvency

ROME, Jan. 20 (AP)—Stefani, the official Italian news agency, in a communiqué today, termed Russia's suspension of commercial payments in Italy practically an admission of "insolvency" in financial relations with this nation.

The communiqué said:

"Notwithstanding the difficulties of a political nature recently existing between Italy and Soviet Russia, Italy always remained punctually faithful to obligations incurred and repayment involved has been made when due without difficulty or delay of any sort.

"On the contrary, Soviet Russia for several months has failed in completing fulfillment of several contracts for furnishing petroleum products to Italy.

"The truth is, Italy does not have a debtor's status toward Russia, while Russia is obligated to Italy for tens of millions of lire (the lira is worth slightly above 5 cents), due this year.

"Consequently the recent decision and reasons given are only an expedient with which Russia practically admits its insolvency with respect to Italy and attempts to establish an alibi which would protect it from the consequences of its action in the field of contractual relations."

[The Russian announcement held Italy refused to pay for Soviet oil, that Soviet ships were detained in Italian ports, and said Italy similarly suspended payments to Russia.]

Tracks Indicate Early Race of Men

BEREA, Ky., Jan. 20 (AP)—Discovery of footprints in sandstone, so human in appearance that they may have been made by one of the earliest ancestors of man, was announced here yesterday by Dr. Wilbur Greeley Burroughs, head of the department of geology of Berea College. The tracks, 10 in all, Dr. Burroughs said, are about 150 feet above the bottom of the Pottsville formation of the Upper Carboniferous system. He indicated that the origin of man may go back millions of years beyond the earliest time hitherto dreamed of.

The tracks were found on the farm of O. Finnell. They are described as showing five large, distinct toes spread well apart. An arch was clearly visible in all the tracks. The width across the toes is six inches and the tracks are nine and a half inches in length. There were distinct right and left foot tracks, and everything is said to indicate that the creature making them walked on only two feet.

1,850,000 on Relief, WPA Tells President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Aubrey Williams, Acting Works Progress Relief Administrator, reported to President Roosevelt today that approximately 1,850,000 persons were on work relief rolls.

He said the 350,000 new quota, set aside last month to provide jobs for those recently made unemployed, was now almost "a thing of the past." Mr. Williams estimated the WPA had funds sufficient to provide relief for 1,900,000 until about April 15. Then, he added, his agency would have to reduce the rolls gradually if it is to keep within the current appropriation.

Lost Idea Rediscovered

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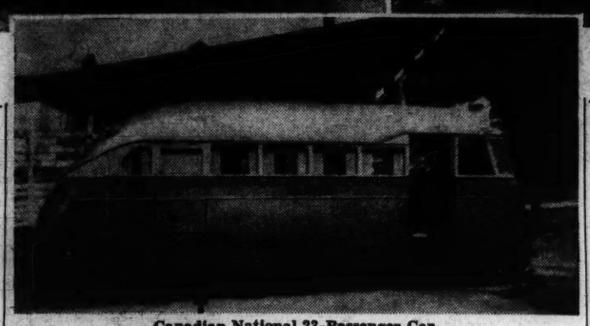
Auto-Railer of 1900

Charles J. Glidden and Mrs. Glidden on Front Seat

Ready for Spin From Station to Station

Flanged Wheels in Position for Carrying Car on Railway Tracks



Canadian National 23-Passenger Car

Pneumatic-Tired Wheels in Gear for Highway Travel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A modern counterpart of the combination rail and highway automobile in which Charles J. Glidden traveled from Minneapolis to the Pacific coast over 30 years ago has been put into operation by the Canadian National Railways.

Employing the same principle, with developments, this new vehicle has passed experimental tests and is ready to run on a regular route from St. John to Moncton, New Brunswick.

The auto-railer is powered by a six-cylinder gasoline engine and has capacity for 23 passengers. It is equipped with rubber tires for travel on the highway, and flanged wheels that drop down into place for travel on rails. When running on the rails, the steering is automatically locked in position.

The modern car has many advantages over Mr. Glidden's model. When Glidden motored across the United States—the first one ever to accomplish this feat in an automobile—he had to take off his rubber-tired wheels and put on flanged wheels in order to travel on rails. In this same car he traveled all around the world in 1900.

Poet Rushes to Save Steak; Holds Lyric Less Important

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Poetry and beefsteak came into unexpected juxtaposition today at a conference of nationally known writers who were explaining their methods of work for the benefit of 75 Camp Fire executives here from various parts of the country.

It appears that Joseph Auslander, who likes to write in a small closed-in space, which chances to be close to the kitchen, smelled the unmistakable odor of singeing meat. His call brought his wife, Audrey Wurdemann, Pulitzer prize winner, from her favorite writing nook, a couch in the living room. After saving the steak Miss Wurdemann drifted by the door. In her hand was a fugitive bit of paper. Mr. Auslander calls such bits his wife's "vagabond papers" because they are so frequently lost after she has covered them with her small careful handwriting.

Recognizing genius in the process of expressing itself, Mr. Auslander apologized to his wife for interrupting her work—even for a steak—and she replied that it was no matter, you couldn't neglect a dinner without disaster, but it never hurt to interrupt the making of a lyric.

Mrs. Auslander uses all kinds of papers for her writing, laundry lists, grocery bills, whatever comes to hand. She does not like to show her work to her husband, not because his criticism might be harsh, but because she thinks his desire to be kind may keep him from criticizing at all.

Miss Margaret Fishback, a member of the advertising department of a New York City store, explained that much of her writing is done during her luncheon hour. She goes to one of a chain of proper restaurants—none of the bohemian atmosphere for her—and she will write on an envelope if necessary, but not on the back of a menu or on the tablecloth. She really prefers a nice big clean sheet of copy paper.

Miss Fishback never wrote a line of verse until she went to New York City as "a working girl" and found her imagination stimulated by poems written by newspaper columnists. She has developed a stylized type of writing, mostly about people and situations, and often with a twist of humor which depends upon disappointment or minor tragedy.

Miss Fishback's poems are mostly shown to a kindly critic, a young cousin-by-marriage, aged 11, who memorizes much of the verse and is a great pal of the writer.

Carl Carmer, on the other hand, likes to write his poetry in the open, either on a walk along Sixth Avenue in Manhattan, where he lives in an old house with a real upstairs and downstairs, quite a possession for Manhattan dwellers, or on picnics in the country. He never carries a notebook and if the poem is not more than eight or ten lines long he works it all out in his mind before he puts any of it on paper.

The four poets, together with other well-known verse-makers, will serve as judges in the annual poetry contest of the Camp Fire Girls, in which about 400 manuscripts are expected to be submitted before the closing hour on Jan. 25. The winners will be announced on Feb. 7.

Gold Mining Takes Nova Scotian Spurt

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 20 (CP)—Michael Dwyer, Nova Scotia Minister of Mines, told the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Jan. 17, that the gold mining industry in his province was being revived.

Some 20,000 ounces are being mined this year and production will be doubled next year. About half a dozen gold mines are operating now, and modern methods with higher price for gold here made it profitable to mine ore running one-quarter ounce to the ton.

About 20 mines will be in operation shortly, but it had been agreed, said Mr. Dwyer, that Nova Scotia would not be advertised as a gold mining country until it was definitely established that mines could operate at a profit.

Housing Debated In Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 20—The city government here is today rebelling against providing fire, police, school and water service for Stanley Holmes Village, $1,437,600 federal model housing project for Negro families and, as a result, is the object of sharp criticism by Mrs. Isore L. Somers, prominent member of women's clubs here. She holds that Mayor Charles D. White and Samuel Comly, leading real estate man, "don't know what they are talking about when they favor cutting off these services to the village," which has an autonomous status.

"Both these gentlemen are hazy on the whole situation," Mrs. Somers, who also is a member of the State Housing Authority, said. "The village brought $15,000,000 in cash into Atlantic City for employment for 600 men at a time when the city was existing on scrip. It replaced an area of crime-breeding firetraps. Since the elimination of the slums and the building of this development for Negro families last April, there have been no police calls from that area and only one fire call. Delinquency has been reduced and hospitalization costs from that area almost eliminated.

"The project never was intended as a money-making proposition for real estate owners and land speculators."

The Kiwanis Club award for finest service work done in 1933 went to Mrs. Somers.

California G. O. P. Forms 'Crusaders'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"The Republican Crusaders" are being mobilized by the Southern California Republican Club as an organization of volunteers for the coming state and presidential elections. Also, the plan is being considered by the Republican National Committee for other states, according to Joseph J. Solo, executive secretary of the sponsoring club.

Pre-paid postcards are circulated among prospective workers who are asked to signify their availability to do such things as office work.

When East and West Meet: Chinese Greet Adopted Son

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—East and West are met here today in bewilderment in the person of Fung Kwok Keung, born of American parents here 19 years ago.

Fung Kwok Keung was taken to South China when he was four years old, and since that day has lived in the little village of Nam Hoi. There he was brought up like every other of the hundreds of thousands of little Chinese boys. He learned no English, and today speaks only Cantonese, and for the first time in his life is wearing western dress.

The youth arrived in New York, place of his nativity, yesterday and found it wondrous strange. The crowds in Pennsylvania terminal, after a long ride from Victoria, B. C., in trains the like of which he never saw before, the tall buildings, the "foreign" people hurrying hither and yon, were to him most passing strange—things utterly beyond his ken. There was nothing like them in his own lost horizon of peaceful little Nam Hoi, where simple, plain folk live after the custom of their ancestors—customs that go back into the dawn of the centuries.

Welcomed to Chinatown

Fung Fong, father by adoption of the white youth, and a delegation of elders from Chinatown were at the railway station here to greet him. There were tears in the eyes of both father and adopted son as the man took the boy in his arms to welcome him into this new world. Then there were grave, sedate salutations by the elders from Doyer Street, and off they went to Chinatown.

The story of Fung Kwok Keung is like one that would come out of a book by a writer of imagination.

Nineteen years ago a white woman entered Fung Fong's restaurant on Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Queens. She had an infant in her arms which she did not want.

Fung Fong looked at the bundle she carried and his heart at once went out to the little fellow that looked up at him and smiled. He had a wife and four sons of his own in China, and times were none too good there or here. He gave the woman a dollar, however, and took the child.

Boy Was Taken to China

For four years he kept the boy with him here and then took him to Mrs. Fong in Nam Hoi, 90 miles from Hong Kong. When the child was old enough, he was sent to a Protestant mission school, and thus his 19 years were passed in the simple, quiet ways of Chinese provincial life and in the narrow confines of the mission.

To Western eyes, the result is as strange as Fung Kwok Keung's life story. To all facial appearances he is an American, but he does not understand a word of English and thinks and walks like a Chinese.

Before the boy was taken to Mrs. Fong in China, his mother tried to recover him and went into the courts here to regain his custody. Fung Fong, however, had learned to love him very deeply, and fought the case with all his resources, finally winning permanent custody. It was then that he took him to Mrs. Fong in Nam Hoi.

Pung Kwok Keung is here to learn English and as much as he can about American ways. Some day he and his adopted father expect he will go back to China and "help a little bit." First, however, he "must study, study, study."

Arab Doomed as Slayer

JERUSALEM, Jan. 20 (AP)—A military court today sentenced to death a second Arab suspected of complicity in the killing of J. L. Starkey, British archaeologist, in a holdup on Jan. 10. The prisoner had in his possession, as did an Arab sentenced yesterday, rifle ammunition of the caliber which killed Mr. Starkey.

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Include new linens specially purchased for the occasion—besides a large group from our regular stock reduced ¼ to ⅓.
Special Values in Tea and Luncheon Napkins—All kinds, all prices, all chosen for fine quality and outstanding beauty.
Special Values in Damask Napkins—Fine damask and many lovely patterns.

BED LINENS
Note—*All our sheets and cases are priced by the pair.*
Wamsutta Supercale Sheets—Quality supreme with special price tags for January.
Single Bed Size (hemmed) pair 6.20
Double Bed Size (hemmed) pair 7.70
Pillow Cases (hemmed) pair 1.70
McCutcheon Standard Blankets—An excellent value in our famous quality blankets. All pure wool—solid colors, bound with satin ribbon. 72" x 84". each 7.75 and 10.95
Down Filled Comfortables—Covered with fine cambric. Very specially priced each 10.00
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FIFTH AVENUE AT 49TH ST. • NEW YORK

ONLY 11 DAYS MORE!
Annual Clearance
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Antioch Shoes
SAVE UP TO 4.55 A PAIR!
Famous Antioch shoes for women, and all Benjamin shoes for men and women, at vastly reduced prices. For a limited time only—come early!
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Llewellyn's Tower

By M. Josephine Smith

Chapter Three

Gwen hurried toward the boy and the pony.

"We were just wondering what had happened to you," she said eagerly. "Oh, what a darling pony!"

His chestnut coat in a lather, the pony at first eyed her approach nervously, but with an animal's quick instinct he sensed a friend, and when her cool hand stroked his neck he nuzzled his nose against her dress. Then Gwen looked up from the pony to his master. He was a boy about fourteen, slight and rather pale; his dark brown hair was uncovered—he had lost his cap during that wild charge—and his gray-blue eyes were steady and serious. His manner was a little shy, but he had a nice smile and Gwen decided that she liked him. "Where were you, though?" he asked. "How did you happen to see me—were you in the inn?"

"Oh, no. We were walking home from the village, and we turned the corner and ran into the cattle just as you did—but we didn't have a pony to take fright. We made a run for it across the road in front of the heifers and scrambled up the wall and into the field. Then we looked over the wall to see what was happening and you came along and made your Charge of the Light Brigade. We were afraid you wouldn't stop until you reached Penmaen Hill."

The boy smiled.

"I rather thought that myself. But I managed to turn Chieftain into this lane and the hill was steep enough to stop him pretty quickly."

"It was clever of you to do that! And you couldn't have gone very far up here anyway—this lane only goes up to Pen y Bryn and the house would have stopped you."

The boy nodded.

"I know—Pen y Bryn is Prince Llewellyn's old watch tower, isn't it? I've never been inside, but I have heard stories about it. Is that where you live?"

"Yes. But how do you know about it? Aren't you a stranger here? I've never seen you before, and I know everyone in the village."

The boy flushed a little.

An Infrequent Visitor

"Penrhyddon's my home," he said, his shy manner returning. "But I suppose I am rather a stranger here in a way—I don't often come into the village."

"But where do you live, then?" Gwen regarded him rather incredulously.

"About a mile away—my home's Penrhyddon Castle."

"Oh!"

Mildred, who had been making friends with the pony while Gwen carried on the conversation with its master, joined in the exclamation.

"Then—then, you're Sir John's son!" A sudden light dawned in Gwen's face.

"Yes—I'm Bodwyn Penrhyddon."

"I've heard of you, of course—but isn't it funny we never saw each other before? We come here every year, just for the summer, you know—and sometimes at Easter. Our name's Richards—I'm Gwen, and my sister is Mildred. We have owned Pen y Bryn for nearly a hundred years—our great-grandfather bought it." Gwen flung out this statement with a certain defiance that brought a puzzled look to Bodwyn's face.

"Well, you see," he explained, "I've been away a good deal, and when I am at home I don't usually go outside the park much. But now they've let me have a pony, I can ride all round the place. My tutor generally rides with me, but he was called away suddenly, so I am exploring a little by myself."

"Wouldn't you like to come up and see Pen y Bryn? Gwen asked. "We'll show you the old turret room—Mildred and I have it for our 'den'—there's a wonderful view of the valley and the mountains."

"I'd like to come," he answered eagerly; then his face clouded as he added: "I'm afraid I had better be getting back, though—I've been away a long time and no one knows where I am—could I come another day?"

"Yes, of course," agreed Gwen; "but come soon, won't you? Only it mustn't be Saturday, because I shall be away all day."

The Road by the Shore

"But what about the cattle—they're careering all over the village, and they will have to drive them back to the high road—you'll be almost sure to meet them again!" It was Mildred's first contribution to the conversation and they stood and looked at each other for a minute in silence. Then Bodwyn said,

"Doesn't this lane go down to the shore?"

"Yes," replied Gwen. "You'll have to wade the river, but it's quite shallow at the shore. Your pony won't mind, will he?"

"Oh, no. And it's quite good riding along the shore, and there is a bridle path entrance into the park."

Gwen and Mildred watched him mount and then gave the pony a farewell pat.

"You won't forget about coming back again, will you?" asked Gwen. "Come early in the morning and then we can go somewhere for a picnic lunch."

Saturday morning soon came.

Gwen stopped pumping, deftly slipped the cap onto the airhole of the tire, screwed it tight and pressed the rubber with her fingers to make sure that it was blown up hard enough. Then she raised a flushed face and looked across her bicycle at Mildred, who was strapping a basket to the handle bars of her machine.

"Are you ready?" she called.

They wheeled their bicycles down the lane, because there were thorns lying about from the blackberry bushes and they did not want to risk any punctures. Mary was waiting for them at the corner.

"It is good of you to lend me your bicycle," she said, as Mildred turned it over to her. "Didn't you want to come, too?"

"Oh, I don't mind," answered Mildred bravely. "I do hope you'll have good luck, Mary—good-by!"

She stood looking after them rather wistfully as they rode away.

Gwen and Mary bowled along over the smooth, level road at a good pace. Sea-gulls circled and mewed overhead, there was a tang of salt in the air, the sun flashed on the white sails of some yachts tacking their way up the Straits, and a long, thin trail of smoke floated out like a banner behind the Liverpool packet, just passing Puffin Island. Nearer at hand a group of startlingly white sheep clustered under the shade of an oak tree; and in the next field a big black bull stood with head raised.

Llanfairgwynedd was a favorite holiday resort, with a wide and beautiful, bay bounded at each end by a formidable headland, known as the Great Carnedd and the Little Carnedd. A fine promenade circled the bay, with broad sands below dotted with bathing machines that looked like big dog kennels.

Traffic was brisk along the promenade and they had no time to look about them until they reached the pavilion on the pier near the Great Carnedd. There they dismounted and stood before the big placard announcing the evening's concert, with the name of Greta Roberts flaming out in the center of it.

"We can leave our bicycles at that shop over there," said Gwen; "there's a place behind to put them." Having disposed of their bicycles, they made their way to the pier entrance.

Gwen paid two sixpences and they passed the turnstile and walked over to the main entrance of the concert hall, but the doors were locked. They walked the length of the building and finally, at the back of it, found a door marked "Stage Entrance." It was open and, entering, they found themselves in a narrow, dimly lighted passage.

"I don't think we ought to go in there—I expect it's private," said Mary anxiously.

"They can't do anything but tell us to go out again," answered Gwen, and she pressed on boldly, presently emerging in a space at the back of the stage. The place smelled of paint and was littered with stage properties, so that it was difficult to move without stumbling over boards, ropes or other paraphernalia. They looked around, but there seemed to be no one about, and they were turning back when a sudden burst of hammering rang out and they spied a man half hidden behind some pieces of painted scenery. Gwen walked toward him.

"Do you know anyone who could tell me about Miss Greta Roberts, who is singing here tonight?" Gwen asked.

"Why, I don't know, miss—there isn't anyone about 'ere now—later on, maybe, nearer the time for the concert, there'll be the manager or someone who could 'elp you."

Gwen's face fell.

"I'm afraid that will be too late," she said ruefully. Then her expression brightened again as an idea came to her.

"Do you know where the manager lives? Perhaps I could find him at home."

But the man shook his head.

They were picking their way disconsolately between the various obstructions when the sound of approaching footsteps made them pause. Emerging from the passage appeared a man carrying a violin case.

"That's Herr van Bruggen, the leader of the orchestra," called out the workman, jerking his thumb toward the newcomer. "Maybe 'e can tell you wot you want to know."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Gwen Richards's thoughts were occupied with two important matters one morning: news, just received, that Pen y Bryn, the old family dwelling in Wales, would pass out of their hands that year because Sir John Penrhyddon would not renew their 99-year lease; and her plan to take Mary Griffith, a daughter of one of the local slate miners, to Llanfairgwynedd the following Saturday and try to get Greta Roberts, a noted Welsh singer, to hear the girl sing and hold out some hope of training for her beautiful voice.

Turning these matters over in her thoughts, Gwen was walking through the village with her younger sister Mildred, when they encountered a herd of cattle out of bounds. They escaped by climbing a stone wall; looking back they saw a boy on a pony confronting the herd. With a wild plunge, the pony broke through it; a few minutes later, the girls, climbing the hill, saw the boy and his pony a few yards up the lane.

H. Armstrong Roberts

A Picturesque Corner in Southern France

Youthful Achievements During 1937

Each year bears record of notable achievements by young people, and a glance over the past 12 months shows that boys and girls have been active in many ways.

In March, 16-year-old Cecilia Colledge won the title of Woman Ice Skating Champion of the World at Earl's Court, London, this being the first time that an English girl has secured this title in 30 years. She now holds the World's, European, and British Championships. Eight thousand people—the biggest crowd ever to watch a skating event in England—occupied every available seat in the huge stadium, several thousands having to be turned away.

In July, Rover Scout Hardy Ballington, age 23, of Durban, put his town on the map in the sporting world by breaking the 100-mile record for running, covering the distance between Box, a village near Bath, and Hyde Park Corner, London, in 13 hrs. 21 min. 19 sec. The record was previously held by Arthur Newton, who covered the same course in 14hrs. 11 min. 30 sec.

"A hundred miles is a long way," was Ballington's first comment after recovering his breath. "I thought the last few miles would never come to an end."

A Cross-Country Run

Ballington's enthusiasm for running was aroused by Mr. Vic Clapham, who organized the first "Comrades Marathon" between Durban and Pietermaritzburg (54 miles of mountainous country). This gave the youth of Natal plenty of experience, and it soon became evident that athletes of outstanding ability were being produced, among whom was Arthur Newton.

After winning the Marathon race several times, Newton came to England, where he put up the 100-mile record, running part of the way through snow and flood. "Anyone can do it," he said, "if he will train seriously enough." Ballington has proved his words to be true.

Another remarkable event, also occurring in July, was the winning of the King's Prize, the most coveted honor at Bisley, by Mr. D. L. Birney with a score of 283 out of a possible 300. Mr. Birney, who is 23, only decided to enter for the prize at the last minute, after winning the Stock Exchange Trophy on July 10.

The competition for the King's Prize is divided into three stages, the winners of the first and second stages receiving a bronze and a silver medal, respectively. For the third stage, the competitors have been narrowed down from over 1000 to 100, known as the "King's Hundred," the winner receiving £250 given by the King, the National Rifle Association Gold Medal and Badge, and a signed photograph of the King. Birney not only won this prize, but the silver medal as well.

Other Youthful Achievements

The achievement was made the more outstanding owing to the fact that this was the first time he had entered for the King's Prize, and that he was competing against crack shots from all over the Empire. Another youthful competitor to distinguish himself at Bisley this year was J. R. V. Brown of Taunton School, aged 15, the youngest shot ever to enter the "King's Hundred."

In the literary world young people have also been active. Douglas Pope, an English boy, has written his own autobiography ("Now I'm Sixteen." London: Dent.) Douglas belongs to a working family, and finding himself with no settled job decided to write an account of his life so far as it had gone. The entire book—and it is a long one—only took him two months.

"I shall soon be going to bed now as it is nearly ten o'clock and the fire is getting low, and my feet are cold," he writes in conclusion. "It happens to have been the shortest day. I feel it is a good day to end my book on, and hope by the time the longest comes I shall have sold many thousand copies. Tonight, when I crawl between the sheets, I shall say good-bye to myself, and look forward to the morning and the future."

Another youthful achievement is the writing and illustrating of a children's book by two school-girls, Katherine Hull, aged 14, and Pamela Whitlock, aged 15 ("The Far-Distant Oxus"). Arthur Ransome has himself written the Introduction to the book.

Not to be outdone, some Dutch children have made a quite unique picture book "for grown-ups," containing 100 drawings by artists between the ages of 7 and 15. To use their own words, the book is to show "how children see the grown-up people's world of ours." It is published by Messrs. Nygh & van Ditmar.

An Amazing Little Airplane

One of the most amazing little airplanes in the world, known as the T. K. 4, has been designed and constructed entirely by the students of the De Havilland Technical School at Hatfield, England. It is the smallest aeroplane ever built in the British Isles. Nearly 500 pages of special calculations were prepared before commencing on a single part of the work. Now that it is finished it is pronounced the most perfect flying machine of its size.

The T. K. 4 is a monoplane with a wing-span of not quite 20 feet, a length of 15½ feet, and a weight of only 1180 pounds—about seven men. With the throttle wide open, this marvelous little machine can travel a distance of 450 miles without re-fuelling, its cruising range being 50 miles more. In the words of airmen, the absolute ceiling is 21,000 feet or, to put it more simply, the machine can reach that height and no more. As for speed, it can travel at 215 m. p. h., and lands at over 60 m. p. h., or as fast as an express train.

The undercarriage is drawn up into the fuselage when the machine has gained height, so that the tiny monoplane resembles a bird in flight more than any other type of flying machine. This airplane might well prove to be the "Sports Car of the Air." Already there have been many enquiries from sportsmen who have taken up flying and want a fast machine to carry them rapidly from place to place instead of having to rely on trains or motorcars.

Watch out for the T. K. 4 when you search the sky, and then marvel at the progress that has been made in recent years in the design of aeroplanes.

Coastal Storm

Beneath the sombre sky, the
pagan sea
keeps festival today;
the rising foam-crowned
waves dance savagely
in strange, uneven sway.

Madly they climb the jagged
rocks, and shout
to the sound of the gale.
Wildly they stamp, they
dance, they thrash about
until one long clear wail

is heard, as Triton declares
the rite is done,
and comes up from the seething
deep,
sounding his horn—at which
the waves, as one,
lie down and fall asleep.

MILDRED NICKERSON

Paging the Young Author

By Velma Lewis Ingraham

III

It is safe to believe that whatever interests you will most likely interest someone else also. Therefore write about anything that interests you. You may get your material from what you see, what you are told, what you read, or what you think or imagine.

Ideas are forever coming to us, but there is nothing more illusive than an idea. It may leave us as quickly as it came if we do not find some firm way of holding it captive. The only way for you as a writer to hold your idea is to write it down immediately. Write it briefly, but keep it there for future reference.

Ideas are the new material out of which you build your wares, and it is as important for you to keep a good supply of ideas on hand as it is for a baker to keep well stocked with flour and sugar. Seldom do stories come to a writer fully developed. They are built up out of simple ideas.

Keep the next number of pages of your note-book for recording your story ideas. Do not attempt to develop them on these pages—merely record them. Items like the following may be worked into entertaining stories later:

Mr. Miller used to be a sea-captain; now he lives alone in a house-boat on the straits.

Dick Jones' aviator uncle does sky-writing. Suppose some day he had to send Dick an important message.

'Friction Lights'

Who was the first man to make matches as we know them today? Many have asked that question and quite a number of claims have been made for the honor, but it is pretty safe to say that the inventor of the match was a certain John Walker of Stockton-on-Tees.

This man started as a surgeon, but gave it up and decided to become a chemist instead, and it was then that he produced the first matches which he called "Friction Lights."

These friction lights consisted of long, thin splinters of wood three inches in length, one sixth of an inch broad and one twentieth of an inch thick. They were tipped with a composition of equal parts of antimony, sulphide and potassium chlorate, and sold for a shilling a hundred. These first matches were packed in a round tin can for which John Walker charged an extra twopence. If you didn't want to pay the ½d., however, you could get 84 matches and the tin for your shilling. Mr. Walker must have been something of a business man!

A nephew of this clever inventor is still living in the north of England, and has the complete records of the friction light invention.

Strangely enough, although the match did away with flint and tinder, the latter is now used in an elaborate form on the latest gas stoves which are lit on the same principle as a petrol lighter by the turning of a screw that causes a spark to ignite the gas.

Autumn Meeting

Once, while walking in a
wood,
We heard brush move and
quiet stood

With trees and woods for
miles around
And colored leaves upon the
ground;

So saw what we shall not
forget,
We see it yet, we see it yet—

A doe so lonely and so wise
That wisdom dwelt within
her eyes

And courage lurked in every
feature.
This gentle, wise, this lonely
creature,

That lonely stood, is lonely
still;
She did not know how beautiful

She seemed to us who loved
her there
With head uplifted, drinking
air.

We would have touched that
velvet coat
And stroked the long and
lovely throat

And spoken words that comforted—
She did not know, and so she
fled!

JOHN RITCHEY

Let Us Learn to Ski

By A. W. Laughton

VI

The Christiania Turns

Christianias are definitely higher speed turns. They should be attempted only after the stem turns have been mastered and the downhill crouch stance comes naturally.

There are several forms of the Christiania, three of which will be spoken of here. The use of these depends upon the type of slope being skied and the texture of the snow.

Perhaps the easiest of these speedy controlled turns is the open Christiania. As with all other turns, you should start from a down-hill crouch position. If you are turning to the right, you will put the greater part of your weight on the left ski and allow your right ski to advance slightly, turning its tip in the direction of the turn. Shift your weight to the right ski, which should be edged into the snow, but keep the left ski flat. It is disastrous to edge both skis, since then they will follow independent courses which are bound to tangle you up in the snow drift.

The shift of weight from the flat ski to the edged ski is accompanied by a thrust with the inside shoulder and a slight body twist in the direction of the turn. At the completion of the turn, both skis must be parallel, weight well forward, poles behind, with hands close to the body and knees flexed.

The pure Christiania is most useful on hard snow surfaces. It cannot be used to advantage in deep powder snow, because the turn is executed entirely with an upward motion unweighting the skis and a sharp twist of the body in the direction of the turn.

If you are turning to the right, sink into a low crouch position. Quickly straighten up, taking your weight off the skis and twist your body to the right. Again sink into the low crouch, putting your weight on your heels. Throughtout the turn, your skis must be flat. When the turn is completed, you may edge your skis into the snow to sharpen the turn.

It is real sport to practice the pure Christiania first to one side and then to the other, in a series of fast swooping turns. Remember to keep the skis flat during the turn and attempt to develop a smooth rhythm of up-and-down motion coordinated with body twist.

Practice the Christiania First to One Side, Then to the Other, in a Series of Fast, Swooping Turns

The stem Christiania is the most useful member of the Christie family since it can be used under practically all conditions of snow. It is really a combination of the other Christiania turns.

Again from the downhill position, crouch, and at the same time stem with the ski opposite to the direction of the turn, putting your weight on the unstemmed ski. Unweight the skis by quickly straightening up, and simultaneously slide the unstemmed ski forward, twisting your body in the direction of the turn. Sink into a low crouch again and edge your skis in. As in the pure Christiania, they should be flat during the actual process of turning. The final position of the stem Christie is very similar to that of the open Christiania.

The Singing Boys

Wider grows the circle of friendship enjoyed by the Vienna Mozart Boys' Choir. The seven boys shown in the photograph below are members of a group selected for this season's American tour.

The Vienna choir is heir to a tradition dating from the middle ages. Centuries ago, when it was not considered dignified for women to appear in concert or dramatic work, the soprano voices in singing and the women's parts in the play had to be furnished by young boys. Boys' choirs are still trained for church singing, and compositions of such masters as Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert planned for them.

Earning and learning as they go, these Viennese boys, from ten to twelve years old, are giving joy to multitudes of people who cannot travel to Europe to hear them. Their home in Vienna is a beautiful castle in the forest, the Schloss Wilhelminenberg.

The choir has already given two concerts in Boston and will give two in New York City before leaving for Austria early in February.

A Group of Boys in the Vienna Mozart Boys' Choir Who Are Now on Tour in the United States

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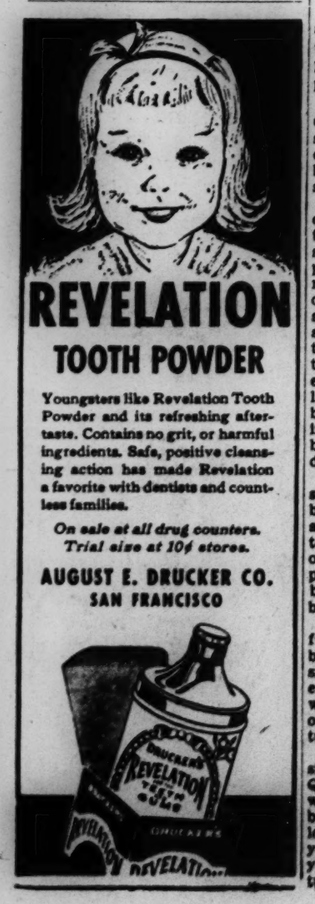

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Danzig: 'When, Not Whether' in Reich

Reunion With Germany Expected by Many of City's Residents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANZIG—"When, not whether."

In this simple phrase is written the opinion of many residents of this free city over the possibility that Danzig may one day find itself again a part of Germany.

The view has a measure of validity and it persists despite the period of comparative political quiet which has reigned here in the past two and a half months.

For, since the Roman Catholic Center party was dissolved by the National Socialists here in October, Danzig became essentially a one-party state. Its government has proceeded on essentially German party lines. But provocative incidents of an international character have been studiously avoided as the National Socialists have been quietly proceeding to consolidate their domestic gains.

Legality Questioned

The transformation of Danzig into a single-party government at the time raised questions of whether this action violated the constitution, and thus warranted intervention of the League of Nations. The Jewish World Congress sent an appeal to the League authorities.

To judge the situation impartially one must remember that the Danzig Free State, separated from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles, is placed within the Polish customs belt to provide Poland with the only harbor it could use at the beginning of its new national existence, at the conclusion of peace. But Danzig is autonomous, and Poland is entrusted with Danzig's foreign relations; this is the main restriction on its independence.

The League is the guardian of the Danzig constitution. This precaution was taken by the authors of the treaty to safeguard Danzig, where 96 per cent of the population is German, from any encroachment on the part of Poland, or Poland and its rights from possible German interference or menace.

Since 1933 this situation has entirely changed. The Hitlerites came to power in Danzig after a regular election, and concluded with Poland an agreement that has been respected ever since by both parties.

Warsaw considers that so long as the Polish rights and interests are safeguarded, Danzig can govern itself as it pleases. For Poland, Danzig autonomy is not a dead letter: as a result, the National Socialist majority received "carte blanche" from Warsaw for its totalitarian action in the "Free City."

Nevertheless, it is argued that the League remains guardian of the Danzig Constitution. The National Socialist majority considers this constitution, framed on the pattern of the Second Reich's Weimar Constitution, as obsolete. They have endeavored to change it. But to do this they must have, besides the League's consent, the agreement of two-thirds of the Volkstag—or local parliament. The 1935 elections have not given them this much-needed majority. Since then the National Socialist chiefs have tried to obtain this majority through the dissolution of the opposition parties; the desired constitutional changes could then be effected without difficulty.

Appeals to League

The Council of the League of Nations has been appealed to repeatedly over Danzig. Any conflict between the "Free City" authority and the High Commissioner had to be settled by the Council.

The latter has become a sort of Supreme Court for local and even municipal Danzig affairs—it had to pass on the slightest incidents. The Council of the League had once to discuss a box on the ear given by a Danzig citizen to a man who was awarded $1000 indemnity for this. The Court of International Justice at The Hague had once to decide on the number, place and color of the Danzig letter boxes.

It must be recognized on the other hand that the League has been upholding the principles of democracy and legality against totalitarian dictatorship. These two theories were clashing in Danzig. The League had no actual power on which to rely. It could not marshal a military expedition against the Free City, since Germany was unwilling and Poland "not interested."

Not Worth a War

Danzig was not, in the opinion of the Powers, worth risking a war with Germany. Then the Danzig National Socialists did not fail to repeat that being in the majority they represented the national will which democracy means to respect. The Danzig opposition, on the other hand, made a number of blunders.

These four parties—Socialists, Communists, Roman Catholics and Nationalists—allied themselves in a sort of "Popular Front." The three former ones even prepared a "putsch" or armed uprising. When they were discovered and disbanded, the measure aimed at them was based on an article of the Constitution which bans organizations dangerous for the security of the State.

However, the actual pretext for dissolution of the Center party was a number of common law offenses charged against one of the Roman Catholic leaders. The charges were dropped on the understanding the party accepted dissolution.

The Roman Catholic leaders do not lose their seats in the "Volkstag" (neither did the Communists and Socialists, although several of the latter went into "voluntary" exile), but they enter the National Socialist majority. In fact the last organized opposition is suppressed.

Why, it is now asked, does the present League High Commissioner, Walther Burckhardt of Switzerland, take no action in the matter? In the first place it must be remembered that there is no technical violation of the Danzig constitution. The dissolution of the Center party is an administrative measure of the police, not a law.

Theoretically at least, the formation of other opposition parties remains lawful and possible; the constitution is not abrogated, it stands. The legal weapon remains intact, and may be used if circumstances warrant it. No one can say for certain what the future holds in store.

Then there is the precedent of previous dissolutions, which the League Council has accepted, reluctantly, but nevertheless accepted. Finally there is the new League policy, inaugurated by the Jan. 26, 1937, resolution of the League Council. By this resolution a new procedure has been introduced, and a new policy.

Committee of Three

Instead of applying directly to the Council, and thereby causing the Danzig problem to be put down on the agenda of the regular and extraordinary sessions, the High Commissioner is now obliged to refer to a committee of three (Anthony Eden, Yvon Delbos and Rickard Sandler, respectively Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, France and Sweden). It is for this committee of three to decide whether this or that matter is to be placed before the Council.

The League, however, no longer takes such an active interest in Danzig affairs as it did even a year ago. The reason is simple enough. An open clash with the Danzig National Socialists might lead to a severance of all ties between Geneva and the Free City, as it is not certain that Poland would not choose a direct understanding with Germany.

In such circumstances the League policy is clearly defined—to preserve the present constitutional structure of the Free City for better times, keep up in Danzig the League position in the interest of peace.

Instructions Definite

High Commissioner Burckhardt has definite instructions. His main effort must not lie along the line of spectacular and probably useless protests, but of actual influence in the sense of moderation. So far this influence has not been without effect.

The essential point, not always remembered, is that the League has assumed its present duties in Danzig to maintain peace and order between Germany and Poland. The League has not been entrusted with the task of maintaining in Danzig democracy against National Socialism.

This latter duty would be only incidental; it results from a juridical interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles, but it is possible to give other interpretations. It is possible, for instance, to support the opinion that Geneva must not sacrifice its position in Danzig and its obligations toward German-Polish relations, which are the most important ones, to an accessory and probably temporary duty, unforeseen by the treaty, the protection of some political minorities in the Free City.

It may be added that these minorities would in all probability not be the better off for it, while the League might suffer a blow.

The League seems to have adopted the wisest policy in the present circumstances, that is to limit itself to the realm of practical possibilities, obtain now the maximum of justice and tolerance for the political minorities, while maintaining its position and influence for future developments.

P. E. Briquet

Pledge to Postpone Germanizing City?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dansig, Jan. 20

Reports have been current here during recent days that a commitment of some kind has been made by the German government to Poland, promising at least no immediate "Germanisation" of the Free City.

Some substantiation to this view is contained in an address here by Albert Forster, National Socialist district leader in Danzig, referring to "concessions" which the Free City would make to assist the Reich. The statement is interpreted as an indication that the situation in Dansig will not be permitted to complicate present Polish-German relations.

National Socialists in Control Are Quietly Consolidating Gains

Polish Sea Scouts Sail From Ecuador To New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—After an eventful voyage of 111 days from Guayaquil, Ecuador, the 50-foot yawl Zjawa III, flying the Polish flag, reached Sydney with two young adventurers aboard. They were natives of Poland, Wladislaw Wagner, a member of the Gdynia (Poland) branch of the Sea Scouts, and Wladislaw Kondratowicz, of Sydney. The two men left Sydney in September of last year, and had the yawl built at Guayaquil. They set out from that port on July 17 for Sydney.

Their first port of call was at the lonely Tuamotu Islands (Low Archipelago), which they reached after 30 days' battle against headwinds, punctuated by periods of flat calm. They made the 1300 miles from Tuamotu to Tahati in three days under reduced canvas in a howling southeasterly gale.

Wagner set out to circumnavigate the world in a small boat in 1930. He is still engaged in the task.

Paris to Argentina Air Travel to Start

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP)—Air France announced today it would start passenger service across the South Atlantic this summer to Buenos Aires, completing the final link of its 8300-mile Europe-South America routes.

The trans-Atlantic route will be that already flown by Air France's mail and freight planes. New-type seaplanes, with a capacity of from six to ten passengers, will have completed trials and will be ready for the new service in June or July, the line announced. Officials said flying time between Paris and Buenos Aires would be three and one-half days.

Shirtsleeves for Pasadena Winter Sports

Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce

Bowling on the Green
As It Is Practiced in Southern California by Visitors and Residents

Young Monarchs Skilled in Royal Ways

The King

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Farouk, King of Egypt, at 16 inherited a wealthy throne, together with many valuable agricultural estates acquired by his astute father, the late King Fuad.

Considerably developed beyond his years, Farouk assumed most naturally the high post for which his father had prepared him. Further, the political and social atmosphere obtaining in 1936 was considered favorable for popularizing the throne.

It is true that King Fuad organized the Egyptian Delegation which was to negotiate with Great Britain for Egypt's full independence, but he passed on before the dream of modern Egypt was realized. The synchronization of the accession of a young King with the acquisition of complete independence by Egypt had been looked upon as a particularly happy incident.

Differed With Adviser

But the course of politics does not run true. Within the last few weeks Egypt has been the scene of marked political turmoil, and it is apparent that only the timely steps taken informally by the British Ambassador prevented the development of a more critical situation.

The King's disagreement with Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha, who was in office when Farouk ascended the throne, was precipitated by the King's desire to dissolve the para-military formations of Nahas Pasha's Wafd, or Nationalist Party. The King had his way, but at the cost of the Cabinet crisis, and the dissolution of Parliament, which at present leaves the country faced with a degree of domestic uncertainty.

Related to the crisis itself is a difference between the young King and his former political adviser. Farouk refused to approve legislation which would make the Cabinet responsible to Parliament—thus removing political control further from the royal prerogative. The King countered with an offer to set up a commission to "interpret" the Constitution, but this proved insufficient to the Wafd.

Follows Fuad's Methods

The political crisis has shown that Farouk is following closely upon his father's method of dealing with those who do not readily accept the advice of the Palace. Most naturally, his action has been influenced largely by his political advisers, particularly Aly Pasha Maher, chief of the Royal Cabinet, and Sheik Mohamed El Maraghy, Rector of Azhar University, to whom the policy of ultra-liberalism advocated by the recent Prime Minister, Mustapha Nahas Pasha, has not been acceptable.

There is no reason, however, to believe that the king is not in entire agreement with his advisers and his action is certainly bold, as up until quite recently Nahas Pasha had nearly the whole country solidly behind him.

It appears peculiarly unfortunate that the Cabinet crisis should have happened when Egypt required internal unity to profit by its newly acquired independence, but it is hoped that lessons will be learned from the experience which will enable King Farouk to develop royal functions as guide and pacificator in the somewhat stormy waters of Egyptian politics.

Quite apart from this, he will have much to occupy himself in the young country where problems of modern culture, social and religious freedom, and a nationalism which aims at putting Egypt in a commanding place in Near Eastern questions require careful handling. King Farouk will have ample opportunities of serving his country.

Farouk was King Fuad's first child, the son of his second wife, Queen Nazli. She was the daughter of an Alexandrian notable, Abdel Rahim Sabry Pasha, and through her mother was partly of French descent. Combining this with King Fuad's Italian culture—he was once an officer in the Italian Army—and with the palace education by English governesses and tutors, it is not surprising that the royal children acquired Western rather than Eastern culture despite the fact that the Moslem conventions regarding the privacy of the "hareem" were strictly respected.

In accordance with his father's plans, Farouk was brought up entirely at the Palace. His playmates were his sisters, until he went to England. He early learned fencing, riding, polo, tennis and swimming, and his fine physique aided him in becoming efficient, with the post of Chief of the Egyptian Boy Scouts, and his patronage of local sporting events acquainted him with football and other sports.

Studied in England

In October, 1935, the young Emir el Saied, or Prince of Upper Egypt, as his title was then, went to England to complete his education.

During this period Farouk had the guidance and companionship of Sir Ahmed Hussanein Pasha, who completed his own education at Balliol College, Oxford.

Unlike his father, Arabic is his native tongue, while he has associated himself with the people to a greater extent than his predecessors.

King Farouk's acquaintance with the social conditions which have been evolved through the changing status of labor in Great Britain will assist him to direct the social problems now invading the life of modern Egypt. The Regency during his minority came to an end on July 29, 1937, when, according to the Moslem calendar, he was 18 and took the Oath of Investiture.

Needy to Benefit By King's Wedding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo, Jan. 20

Enthusiasm for the wedding of King Farouk and Farida Zulficar springs from genuine popularity of the young King. But there also must be added the enthusiasm over the three-day fête itself, in which according to Eastern custom, large numbers of the poor will be fed from royal provender.

For decorations and illumination in the capital alone £50,000 (Egyptian) has been provided by the Government.

Lavish gifts have been sent the royal couple. They include an automobile from the German government.

The Queen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Like his father, the late King Fuad, the young King of Egypt, Farouk, chose his fiancée outside the families of the reigning houses of Egypt and Turkey. Royalty is a recent term in Egypt, as Fuad, who came to the throne in 1922, was modern Egypt's first King, but it has been, and still is, the custom to intermarry between the princely descendants of Mohamed Aly, Turkish Viceroy, or Khedive in Egypt, and of the Sultans of Turkey. Further, intermarriage among families is so generally practiced in Egypt that King Fuad's marriage with the daughter of Abdel Rahim Sabry Pasha was an unusual step. That it was a wise one, calculated to bring the ruling house into closer touch with the country, is being proved by Queen Nazli's popularity.

The former Miss Farida Zulficar, now King Farouk's bride, comes of a family which has served the Mohamed Aly dynasty well. Her great-grandfather was Miralai Yusef Rasmi Bey, a Circassian colonel in Mohamed Aly's army. His son, Aly Pasha, who acquired the name of Zulficarm—the name by which the Khalifa Aly's sword was known in early Moslem days—was one of Cairo's former Governors. Miss Zulficar's father, Yusef Pasha Zulficar, is Aly Pasha's eldest son. At present he is a judge of the Mixed Courts in Alexandria. On her mother's side, she is the granddaughter of Mohamed Said Pasha, a well-known figure in Egyptian political circles of 20 years ago, and twice Prime Minister of the Egyptian Government.

Arabic Name Taken

Miss Zulficar's mother has been for many years one of the ladies-in-waiting on King Farouk's mother, Queen Nazli. Sasi Naz, as Miss Zulficar was originally called after her grandmother, was frequently at the Palace and become a friend of King Farouk's sisters, the eldest of whom is just the bride's age.

Until Farouk went to England some two years ago to complete his education, his only playmates had been the Palace children, so he must have known his future wife for years. In accordance with the family practice of adopting names beginning with the letter "F," he changed her from the Persian, Sasi Naz, to Farida, which means in Arabic unique or matchless.

Miss Zulficar is 16. She was educated at home by governesses and later at a European school in Alexandria. When about to complete her final examinations for school certificates last spring, she was called to accompany the Egyptian royal family on its visit to Europe. She has exceptional poise.

Speaks Several Languages

The new Queen is an exceptionally attractive girl. Although a brunette, she is fair skinned, and anyone seeing her in her European clothes would probably adjudge her French. Though slight, she has an erect and dignified carriage. While Arabic is her native tongue, she is at home in French and English.

Modern Egypt is a new independent nation in senses other than merely national. One of these, and perhaps one which will have the most far-reaching effects, is the emancipation of women.

In the course of the next few years the feminist movement must come more prominently to the fore. Already it has acquired a momentum which alarms the conservatives. Rightly managed, it can be of benefit to Egypt, and here is where, in the history of social development, the significance of the King's marriage really lies. King Farouk's wife will be the first lady in a land where women's position is the object of a social revolution. Young as she is, Farida appears to have the qualities which under the guidance of the Queen-Mother, will enable her to influence that movement to the lasting benefit of her country.

Egypt en Fete for Wedding

(Continued from Page 1)

Sphinx. Bedouin horsemen, who slept all night in the streets after converging on the city from the desert, plunged madly about, firing their rifles into the air. But the bride didn't even get to wear her silver lace wedding gown, with its 20-foot train and veil of equal length, until the afternoon, when she was to drive in a closed sedan through the crowds to the Palace for a reception.

The Moslem ceremony, on the ground floor of the Palace, was conducted by Sheik Mustapha El Maraghy, rector of Azhar University and supreme religious authority in Egypt.

He was assisted by the Grand Mufti of Egypt, the President of the Supreme Religious Court and the President of the Cairo Religious Court.

The purple robes and spotless white turbans of these four Sheiks contrasted with formal morning attire of the guests. Farouk himself wore the black and gold uniform of a field marshal. The ceremony lasted but 10 minutes.

The contract was like that of any Egyptian marriage, except that it did not mention a dowry, which Moslem husbands give to their brides. It did stipulate, however, the sum Farouk would pay Farida in the event of divorce.

There were refreshments, and each guest received a $2500 golden bonbonniere, or candy box, as a souvenir.

In addition to her father and an uncle, there were 23 royal princes, Premier Mahmoud Pasha and Cabinet Ministers at the Koubbeh ceremony.

After a week end of wedding receptions, the bride and her $25,000 trousseau, 45 dresses of gossamer, lace, satin, and glittering jewels, will retire from the public eye. The couple will go to the King's country estate, Inchass, 40 miles northeast of Cairo, for their honeymoon. This will be preceded, however, by the King's review of his troops and a state banquet at Abdin Palace, to which 1500 guests have been invited.

Eskimo Style Show

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP)—Eskimo girls will model the "very latest" in Parkas, sealskin "muktuk" shoes and other furry habiliments in a style show at the third annual Fur Rendesvous here Feb. 19-22.

Canada Sounding Provinces On Federal Charter Change

OTTAWA, Jan. 20 (CP)—A copy of the proposed amendment to the British North America Act to empower the Dominion to initiate and administer a national unemployment insurance measure is being forwarded to the Provincial Premiers for their consideration, according to Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The amendment will be simple in its terms and will be contained in a joint address from both the Senate and the House of Commons to the United Kingdom Parliament asking for its adoption. The address will be introduced early at the forthcoming session which opens Jan. 27.

It is proposed to ask that the B. N. A. Act be amended to the extent that it will be within the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament to enact the necessary legislation to set up a Dominion-wide unemployment insurance scheme. Details of the amendment will be made public when it has reached the Provincial Premiers.

In a letter to the nine Provincial Premiers, dated Nov. 5 last, Mr. Mackenzie King asked their approval of this scheme. All but Alberta, Quebec and New Brunswick expressed readiness to yield their prerogatives in this field of jurisdiction for the purpose suggested.

Court Rulings Blamed

OTTAWA, Jan. 20 (CP)—Court interpretations of the British North America Act are primarily blamed by the League for Social Reconstruction for failure to realize in larger degree the claimed intention of the fathers of confederation that Canada should be a federal state with a strong central government, progressively moving toward greater unity.

Gradual reduction of legal authority of the Central Government and consequent growth of power of the Provincial Governments had been followed by a "great revival" of sectional feeling, the league asserted in a presentation before the royal commission investigating Dominion-Provincial affairs. It is headed by Judge Newton W. Rowell of Toronto.

"There is no national purpose being fulfilled by the Federal authorities which can evoke an overriding and unifying patriotism," asserted Prof. Frank R. Scott, professor of civil law at McGill University, speaking for the league.

The Need

"There will never be a sense of national unity until the Dominion Parliament is doing things of national concern, if it only acts as a collecting agency and looks after national defense, it will never be strong."

After the war the Dominion Government reverted to comparative inactivity in domestic affairs and the development of Canada was left to leaders of finance and industry, Professor Scott declared, adding that the tariff, instead of unifying the country, had produced sectional complaints.

"Today, for considerable sections of the Canadian people," said Professor Scott, "Ottawa has become almost the seat of a foreign power—a Geneva amongst a group of sovereign states."

"Business in Canada may complain it is overtaxed, but nevertheless, 1937 was the most prosperous year business has known. There is a vested interest in this concentrated wealth which only a national government is strong enough to control."

Three Objects Achieved

Three of the original five objects of confederation had been achieved, Professor Scott said. The union of Canada under the crown of Great Britain remained and the rights of minorities were accepted as a basic part of the constitution. The preservation of parliamentary institutions had also been achieved, although democracy in its social aspects had deteriorated.

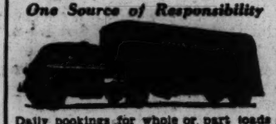
Of the two remaining purposes, one, a strong central government with effective residuary powers, had been "largely frustrated," and the other, progressive unification of Canadian law in the common law provinces, had been "unfulfilled."

Transfer of Dominica To Windwards Studied

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Jan. 20 (CP)—Gov. Sir Gordon Lethem of the Leeward Islands arrived here aboard the H. M. S. Scarborough Jan. 18 to confer with Gov. Sir H. B. Popham concerning the proposed transfer of the island of Dominica from the Leeward to the Windward group.

It was announced last April that a bill would be presented in the British Parliament to enable Dominica to be affiliated with the Windward group. Financial and legislative implications of the transfer are under way.

One Source of Responsibility



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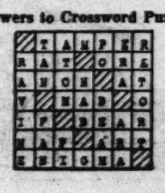
Answers to Crossword Puzzle



The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Desk Work

IN MOST respects, we probably are as orderly as the average household. At least we persuade ourselves that we are. But one thing we never have been able to keep tidy. And that is the family desk. It is a deceptive piece of furniture, with four ample drawers that never are quite roomy enough and a lid that is lowered if anyone should make a sudden resolve to answer a letter. In design it is the familiar type that goes by the trade name of Governor Winthrop, though how much that estimable gentleman had to do with the desk might be questioned. If he did not succeed better than we in keeping it shipshape, the honor of having his name affixed to it is a dubious one.

Perhaps his experience was similar to ours and he found that, when it was closed, the desk looked a model of decorum; but that, when he opened the top or looked into a drawer, he was confronted by something that might be described as a problem. Up to the present, so far as I know, we have never discovered a hammer or a screwdriver reposing in the desk. They are more likely to be found in a lower drawer in the kitchen, where they do not belong. But the desk has yielded up such articles as a carpenter's rule, a small spirit level, glue, a bit of molding from an old-fashioned bureau (tucked away until the moment for repair should arrive), electrician's tape, an extra mandolin pick, a magnifying glass, several jackknives, a curious assortment of keys which seem to fit nothing in particular, a couple of pairs of sun glasses, picture hooks, pieces of chalk which may have been used once but probably never will be again, penholders for which there are no pens, odds and ends of twine, and retired erasers which now resemble petrified wood more than rubber.

* * *

Perhaps, if we were more systematic and had fixed dates for setting the desk to rights, we would be more successful. As it is, we proceed on the laissez-faire theory. That is to say, we let the desk alone as long as we can. When there is no more space available in its interior for storing new things, we start cleaning up.

Each time that process follows a fairly consistent pattern. At first it is easy. There are all sorts of trivialities that can be thrown away without a moment's hesitation. Then we begin to reach papers and mementoes that should be saved—or that we think are deserving of preservation. The really discouraging part of the job is when objects start to turn up that we remember stowing away the last time there was a day of reckoning. Each time, though we apparently make some headway and the desk is more orderly when we finish than it was when we started, there is no disguising the fact that there is actually a net loss. Over a period of years, the collection is gradually gaining on us.

* * *

Some of the things have to be kept, of course. Receipted bills, for instance. Why, I don't quite know. The theory is that someone might try to collect a bill a second time. No one ever has. But if any unsuspecting bill-collector should mistakenly come to our door on such an errand, we could confront him with gas bills, telephone bills, insurance bills, income tax (state or national), real estate tax, automobile excise tax, sewer, water and poll tax bills, all duly receipted, for any month that he could mention within the past six years—or longer if he wanted to test what we could do under pressure.

But it is not the receipted bills that make our desk the problem that it is. In course of time, the receipts are all neatly assembled, sorted and filed away in readiness for the demand, that never is made, for a second payment. No, the real nub of the difficulty lies in incidentals. It is in the memoranda, photographs, picture postcards of special significance, snapshots and drawings that seem to belong nowhere in particular. They don't belong here either, but that appears to make no difference.

* * *

Each exploration of our desk brings to light again a handsome print of Monaco that no frame in the house will fit and for which no one has yet found a new one. When we bought it, years ago, it seemed the easiest thing in the world to have it properly mounted. In the same drawer is a highly colored postcard of one of the landmarks of Venice—Chiesa della Salute. Each time it occasions the same remark—that the coloring looks extreme, but that it really is not. Both of us really do suspect that the coloring is exaggerated. Probably that is why we insist that it isn't.

With the Monaco picture, until recently, was one of the waterfront of Quebec, a rather striking photograph taken from the other bank of the St. Lawrence. Where it has gone, neither of us knows. Curiously enough, we find it difficult to decide which is more disturbing—to have things disappear or have them reappear.

With the pictures is a compilation of the real names of stage and screen players, a pamphlet of information about state forests, another on bulbs, lists of articles that we took on previous camping trips and that would be invaluable if we went again. If anyone should ask us the right questions, we could provide a surprising amount of rare information. But we would need a little time to find the answers.

As a matter of fact, though we resolutely insist that some day we really will put the desk in apple-pie order, both of us know that we wouldn't have it different if we could. In miniature, it is like an attic in a house that has been occupied by the same family for generations. It presents, on a small scale, similar problems and brings comparable rewards. As we rummage through it on our periodical reorganizations, we discover once more experiences which we had half forgotten, but of which it is pleasant to be reminded. Presumably that is why we saved some of the things that we have. At least it is one reason why we are glad that we did.

Edwin F. Melvin

By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

Empty: *A Painting by Charles A. Aiken*

It would be difficult to find a more accurate depiction of the atmosphere which surrounds a deserted house than the artist has achieved in this painting. Mr. Aiken's concern is usually with scenes such as this. Born in Vermont, he has spent many years painting the various aspects of New England. His interest is divided between landscape and floral still life. Even in the latter, however, he chooses most often to paint those flowers that are a well-loved part of the New England landscape.

Mr. Aiken studied at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Later he continued his art education in France and Italy. His first exhibit was in Milan, Italy. In 1913 he was commissioned to do the murals for the stage of Steinert Hall in Boston. Since that time Mr. Aiken has exhibited in many important art centers in the United States and abroad.

The Promised Land

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mankind has always envisioned a promised land where peace and plenty are unmarred, freedom is unassailed, and fadeless hope becomes fully realizable. Persistent desire for good and instinctive rebellion against untoward material conditions have spurred mankind's effort to bring about a greater degree of good into human experience.

The quest of the promised land has assumed many phases throughout human history. To the Hebrew people, held in Egyptian bondage, the land of Canaan represented the realization of their hope. Triumphantly crossing the Red Sea, they pressed on through the wilderness toward the coveted goal. In later times the same unquenchable desire took form in the struggle for political and religious liberty.

We of today witness the renewal of the age-old quest in mankind's determined search for social and economic security. Viewing the situation in its present aspects, few will deny that but little enduring success has attended apparently sincere human efforts. Many people are thus led to believe that the promised land of harmony is an illusory realm wholly unrelated to the affairs of today.

Christian Science brings to mankind the glorious gospel of healing for the doubt, disappointment, and failure which seem to stalk like specters through the corridors of human endeavor. With unerring logic it points out that the cause of mankind's failure to reach the promised land of peace, security, and plenty is that it has mistaken mortals for the real, spiritual man, who, by his very origin and nature, is heir to God's affluence.

How refreshing and reassuring is Mary Baker Eddy's revelation of the origin and status of the real man, or true selfhood, found on page 246 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says: "Man is not a pendulum, swinging between evil and good, joy and sorrow, sickness and health, life and death;" and, "Man is by no means a material germ rising from the imperfect and endeavoring to reach Spirit above his origin."

Having mistaken the origin and nature of man, mankind continues to seek good in materiality. Individually, this mistaken concept may lead into such wildernesses as greed, dishonesty, and crime, and, collectively, into armament, self-sufficient nationalism, and aggressive war. Inevitably, the belief of man as having fallen from a state of bliss, indoctrinates thought with the necessity of a quest for the lost paradise. Jesus indicated the fallacious nature of the belief that the true man is seeking something outside of his present status when he said (Luke 17:21), "Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you."

Based on the Master's teaching, Christian Science declares and demonstrates that since the real man dwells forever in the presence of his creator, he already possesses by reflection all that God imparts. The real man or spiritual selfhood neither seeks to regain a lost paradise, nor endeavors to capture a new one. The world of sorrow, pain, and death which flits before human thought, is a dream-world which spiritual selfhood does not know and cannot experience. On page 79 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Man's origin and existence being in Him, man is the ultimatum of perfection, and by no means the medium of imperfection. Immortal man is the eternal idea of Truth, that cannot lapse into a mortal belief or error concerning himself and his origin: he cannot get out of the focal distance of infinity."

But one may ask, What relation have these spiritual facts to daily life? Spiritual truth has a very definite relation to everyday experience. That which is held in one's consciousness as true manifests itself in his daily experience. To the degree that one reasons from the basis of God's infinite law of ineffable love, instead of from the standpoint of erroneous human belief, he arrives at the truth of real being. He begins to comprehend spiritual ideas and to reflect them in his daily experience, with the resultant effect of harmony. For as spiritual phenomena unfold in his consciousness, identity is recognized as the reflection of Spirit, and spiritual qualities are seen to be always known and expressed by man. The process of sifting evil beliefs from spiritual inspiration is purely mental. It consists in challenging every thought presented and rejecting those whose origin is not Spirit, Mind.

We read in Jeremiah (29:13), "And ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart." When the children of men cease to look for good in materiality, and seek the promised land or spiritual reality in Truth, they will cease their wilderness wanderings, to find peace, security, and plenty here and now. For the kingdom of heaven is not a place. It is revealed in the pure, God-governed consciousness which ever will be within reach of all mankind.

Christian Science presents no unworkable doctrine which ultimates in a fool's paradise. It is the Science of divine Love and Life that instructs the wayfarer concerning the things of Spirit, which true selfhood has always known. The calm radiance of this new-old gospel is the light which dispels the night of materiality and guides the searcher for Truth to the promised land of Soul.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.]

Det forjettede land

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

Menneskeheten har alltid holdt frem for sig et forjettet land hvor fred og overflod er uforstyrret, hvor frihet er ubeskåret og uvissnelig håp helt ut kan virkeliggjøres. En vedholdende higen efter det gode og instinktmessig oprør mot ugunstige materielle tilstander har ansporet menneskehetens streben efter i rikere mål å bringe det gode inn i menneskenes liv og erfaring.

Menneskenes søken efter det forjettede land har antatt mange former ned igjennem tidene. For hebreerne som blev holdt i fangenskap i Egypten, stod Kanaans land, som virkeliggjørelsen av deres håp. Tillitsfulle gikk de gjennem det Røde hav og trengte frem gjennem ørkenen henimot det efterlengtede mål. Senere hen gav dette samme uslukkelige ønske sig utslag i kampen for politisk og religiøs frihet.

I vår tid ser vi fornyelsen av den urgamle søken i menneskehetens bestemte streben efter sosial og økonomisk sikkerhet. Med de nuværende forhold for øie vil få mennesker benekte at menneskelige bestrebelser, hvor oprigtige de enn kan ha vært, har ført til lite varige resultater. Mange mennesker ledes derved til å tro at harmoniens forjettede land er et illusorisk rike som er helt uten tilknytning til våre dagers forhold.

Kristen Videnskap bringer menneskeheten det herlige evangelium som befrier den fra de tvil, skuffelser og nederlag som synes å skride som spøkelser henad de menneskelige bestrebelsers korridorer. Med ufeilbar logikk fremholder den at årsaken til at menneskeheten ikke er nådd frem til fredens, sikkerhetens og overflodens forjettede land, er at den feilaktig har tatt dødelige for å være det virkelige, åndelige menneske som i og med selve sin oprinnelse og natur er arving til Guds rikdom.

Hvilken styrke og forvissning gir ikke Mary Baker Eddys åpenbaring av det virkelige menneskes, vår sanne individualitets, oprinnelse og tilværelse, som hun har fremsatt den på side 246 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, hvor hun sier: "Mennesket er ikke en pendel, som svinger mellem ondt og godt, glede og sorg, sykdom og sundhet, liv og død", og: "Mennesket er på ingen måte en materiell spire som hever sig op fra det ufullkomne og streber efter å nå op til Ånd som står over dets oprinnelse."

Fordi menneskeheten har en feilaktig oppfatning av menneskets oprinnelse og natur, vedblir den å søke efter det gode i det materielle. Denne feilaktige oppfatning kan føre det enkelte menneske ut i sådanne ørkener som griskhet, uærlighet og forbrytelse og grupper av mennesker ut i oprustninger, selvgod nasjonalisme og angrepskriger. Den forestilling at mennesket er falt ut av en lykksalighetstilstand, vil uundgåelig slå fast i tanken at det er nødvendig å søke efter det tapte paradis. Jesus antydet hvor misvisende den forestilling er at det sanne menneske søker efter noget som er utenfor dets nuværende tilværelsestilstand, da han sa (Lukas 17:21): "Heller ikke skal de si: Se her eller se der er det! For se, Guds rike er inneni eder."

Kristen Videnskap som er basert på Mesterens lære, erklærer og demonstrerer at da det virkelige menneske til alle tider lever og er til i sin skapers nærvær, eier det allerede ved gjenspeiling alt som Gud skjenker. Det virkelige menneske eller åndelige selv søker hverken å gjenvinne et tapt paradis eller å erobre et nytt. Den sorgens, smertens og dødens verden som mennesketanken ser foran sig, er en drømmeverden som det åndelige selv ikke kjenner til og ikke kan ha noget å gjøre med. På side 79 i *Miscellaneous Writings* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Da menneskets oprinnelse og tilværelse er i Ham, er mennesket fullkommenhetens mål og vesen, og på ingen måte ufullkommenhetens uttrykksmiddel. Det udødelige menneske er Sannhetens evige idé, som ikke kan synke ned til en dødelig antagelse eller villfarelse med hensyn til det selv og dets oprinnelse: det kan ikke komme utenfor uendelighetens brennvidde."

Men en eller annen vil kanskje spørre: Hvilken tilknytning har disse åndelige kjensgjerninger til det daglige liv? Åndelig sannhet har en meget bestemt tilknytning til de daglige hendelser. Det som den enkelte i sin bevissthet holder for å være sant, gir sig utslag i hans daglige erfaring. I samme forhold som hans tenkning tar sitt utgangspunkt i Guds uendelige lov, den uutsigelige kjærlighets lov, istedenfor i feilaktig menneskelig antagelse, når han frem til den virkelige tilværelses sannhet. Han begynner å forstå åndelige idéer og å gjenspeile dem i sitt daglige liv og virke, og resultatet er øket harmoni. For efter hvert som åndelige fenomener utfoldes i hans bevissthet, vil han erkjenne at menneskets identitet er Åndens gjenspeiling, og han vil se at åndelige egenskaper alltid kjennes og uttrykkes av mennesket. A skille onde antagelser fra åndelig inspirasjon er en rent mental prosess. Den består i å undersøke enhver tanke som melder sig, og avvise dem som ikke er utgått fra Ånd, Sinn.

Vi leser i Jeremias (29:13): "Og I skal søke mig, og I skal finne mig når I søker mig av hele eders hjerte." Når menneskenes barn holder op med å søke det gode i det materielle, og søker efter det forjettede land eller den åndelige virkelighet i Sannheten, vil de ophøre med sine ørkenvandringer, og finne fred, sikkerhet og overflod her og nu. For himlenes rike er ikke et sted. Det åpenbares i den rene, av Gud styrede bevissthet som til alle tider vil være innenfor hele menneskehetens rekkevidde.

Kristen Videnskap fremsetter ikke nogen ugjennemførlig og umulig læresetning som ender i et narrenes paradis. Den er den guddommelige Kjærlighets og det guddommelige Livs Videnskap som oplyser den veifarende om Åndens ting, som det sanne selv alltid har kjent. Dette nye og dog gamle evangeliums rolige stråleglans er det lys som forjager materialitetens natt og viser den som søker efter Sannheten, vei til Sjelens forjettede land.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Learning a Lot About Bricks

When one comes to think of it, a brick has a pedigree that makes our oldest families look like parvenus. The brick gives us the span of civilization. It is no use suggesting that this began with the wearing of clothes; crudity and nudity do not necessarily go together. The brick is a much safer measure of progress. It was certainly manufactured twelve thousand years ago, if Old Testament records are to be believed. The Tower of Babel was a brick building. They have found brick tablets at Ur of the Chaldees, which proves that Abraham did a little building many thousand years ago, and I have handled a brick from the Sumerian palace at Kish, built three thousand five hundred years ago. The walls of Babylon were made of burned brick, thirteen inches square and three inches thick. The Egyptians were great brickmakers—they built a brick pyramid at Sakkara. They did not bake their bricks, and I have always been curious to know why it was thought unreasonable of them to ask the Israelites to make bricks without straw. The Chinese, too, made bricks—they built the Great Wall with them about 214 B. C., surely the most stupendous brick-building operation in history, for it is fifteen hundred miles long, with an average height of twenty feet and a roadway on the top fifteen feet wide.

When the Roman Empire fell, Europe lost the art of brickmaking. They made bricks in England until the end of the fourth century, but the manufacture ceased with the end of the Roman occupation, and there seems to have been no more brickmaking until the Flemings came over to England in the fourteenth century. . . .

The following morning, crossing to the Nettlebed brickyard, where a modern Fleming had revived the industry of the ancient Flemings, I wondered if they had been brickmaking when Pastor Moritz walked by. But it was unlikely he would see anything, for the poor man had arrived from Henley in the dark, and the following day, when he had been so delighted with Nettlebed, was a Sunday.

I walked into the office of the brickyard, on the edge of the Common, with its great bottle-shaped kiln girdled with an iron band. Across the way were the first houses of Nettlebed's High Street.

"Eight hundred years?" repeated the pleasant occupant of the office. "I don't know about that, but we're making bricks the Roman size, as you'll see."

He led me up the yard, and the colours of the bricks began to arouse the building mania. They were attractive colours, russet and coppery, sand-faced and with a slight bluey glaze. I picked up one of the thin bricks and felt I would like to build a garden wall. Was it childish of me? Perhaps it was, for children love playing with bricks. And standing there on that sunny November morning, with the Common ablaze with late autumn's glory, and the encircling beechwoods patterning the earth with gold, I remembered a floor on which I lay stretched over thirty years ago, and a great box of bricks with which I built houses, bridges, forts, and all the fairy castles of childhood. . . .

"After the Romans they were irregular in size," said the voice, bringing me back across the years to Nettlebed Common. "Then in 1625 the Crown ordered them to be 9 by 4½ by 3 in.—which is what they are mostly today."

I learned a lot about bricks. They had once put a tax on them, and repealed it in 1839, when the size was again regulated.—From "Gone Afield," by Cecil Roberts. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

When It Snows

It snows. Fast and soft the snowflakes fall, and white and smooth spread the ways and lawns and rockstrewn fields.

Every dark gash and niche in the hills grows light, every wild waste and woodland thicket lies mantled in softness and peace, and every ugly scar and patch becomes a lovely form of chaste purity. The magic of New England Winter works the charm!

Yesterday the sun shone clear and bright from coast to Berkshire crest, and woodland brown and pasture gray mottled the whole New England landscape. Yesterday the brooks ran open over the rocks and gravel riffles, and the winds soughed free through the branches and round the boles of birch and pine and every kindred tree.

It snows. And today we find New England a new world, so pure, so fresh, so different, that we gasp at its strangeness, its nuances in shade, its novelties of form and fashion.

Today we set forth upon our tasks with new views of life, new vistas of opportunity, new hopes and plans of achievement, for we venture forth into a new world, a world that knows not yesterday.

The brown of the woodlands is buried in white, the gray of the pasture is wrapped in white. The brooks sleep under a shroud of white, and the boughs and boles of the trees are encased in white. It is a white New England we see, with a crescent of smoke curling coyly over it from some cottage chimney, and a flock of starlings winging their way to their snow-swept feeding-grounds. But brown or gray, brookside or birchen copse, white with snow or green with Spring, it is a lovely, very precious land, this New England of ours. . . .

Thus when it snows, Winter comes to New England, and not before. Winter in New England is not merely cold and short days, and feeble sun. Winter in New England is snow, pure, and fresh, and cleansing. Winter at its best is snow. It is Winter in New England only when it snows!—From "New England Fancies," by W. Elmer Ekblaw. (Worcester: Achille J. St. Onge.)

The Hammock

The moon's passé
They say
In modern poetry:
This, but an evening young,
Already is oversung.

Yet how uniquely bright
Is her saucer of light;
A gold parenthesis
Where a whisper is
Of the mysteries:

Then a turn of the mind
And a garden I find
Where stars are the flowers,
And in one of its bowers
Lo, this hammock is hung,
Enchantingly hung,
No trees among,
But sheerly
Of its own loveliness slung.

A. E. Johnson

Flood-Time

There is a secret I have found,
Safe winter-locked in earth's dark ground,
Close hidden in a quiet wood,
Enshrined in deepest solitude.
A secret that will stir the world
With cataracts of blossoms hurled
In foamy surf on field and glen—
Spring, rushing through the earth again.

Edith Lombard Squires

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1938

Drastic Rules Put on Lenders In Connecticut

Strict Regulation of the Small Loans Business by State Begins

31 Regulations

Definite Limits Set to the Amount of Money a Company May Collect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30—For the first time in its existence, Connecticut's $13,000,000 small loan business is facing strict regulation by the state.

Acting under authority given him by the 1937 General Assembly, State Bank Commissioner Walter Perry this week made public a set of 31 drastic rules for "the proper conduct of the small loan business," which in some respects go farther than any state has yet gone in regulation of this type of lending.

One of Mr. Perry's rules, which are to be effective only after the small loan licensees have had an opportunity to be heard, definitely limits the amount of money that a small loan company may collect on a single loan.

Maximum Interest

The rule provides that "the maximum amount of interest collected shall not exceed that which would accrue if no principal payments were made upon the particular loan for 20 consecutive months," and that when this amount has been collected interest thereafter shall not be more than 6 per cent a year.

A bill making this same provision failed of adoption in the Assembly. The rule is designed, according to Clarence H. Adams, assistant to the bank commissioner, to stop the practice of renewing loans year after year at the high interest rate allowed the small loan companies until the total interest collections have become greater than the amount of the loan itself. The department has records of many cases where interest collected has exceeded the principal of the loan.

Legal interest on small loans is now 3 per cent a month on the first $100 loaned, and 2 per cent a month on the remainder of the loan. Maximum that may be loaned to one person is $300. Interest is collected, not on the face value of the note, but on the unpaid balance, monthly.

At 3 Per Cent

A loan of $100 would bear interest at 3 per cent a month. Mr. Adams explains that if nothing were paid on the principal, and if interest payments were kept up for 20 months, the borrower would have paid $60 in interest charges. Under the proposed new rule the 3 per cent a month rate would stop at that point. Thereafter the borrower would pay not more than 6 per cent a year.

Some of the other proposed regulations:

No loan to be made for longer than 20 months.

Companies not to solicit business, or let agents solicit business, at any place except the office of the company designated in the state license.

No borrower to be asked to sign a note unless it contains complete details of the terms of the loan.

No solicitation of loans at a lower rate than "the rate currently and publicly offered . . . to all applicants," a rule designed to halt "cut-throat" practices among the companies.

No prizes to be offered to borrowers for bringing in their friends as prospects for loans.

Telephone Soliciting

Telephone and telegraph solicitation forbidden unless the person has requested loan information from the company.

No advertising in such a manner as to confuse the identity of separate companies, when they have similar names.

No advertising of the types of security not required for small loans, such as "No wage assignments," "No endorsers," or similar phrases.

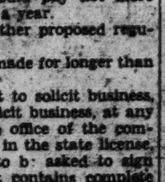
Husband and wife living together to be considered as one borrower, and companies forbidden to lend more than $300 to one or both.

No loans to be made "at any rate, whatsoever," in excess of $300 with-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight with the lowest temperature in the middle or upper 20's; Friday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature, some possibility of light snow or rain; gentle to moderate variable and southerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight, Friday cloudy and warmer possibly with rain or snow.

Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, probably followed by light snow and warmer Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming moderate southerly Friday, and fair weather tonight becoming overcast Friday, followed by rain over south and rain or snow over north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	19	Minneapolis	28	20
Bermuda	58	56	New Orleans	58	52
Chicago	32	32	New Orleans	64	60
Denver	38	36	New York	36	34
Helena	30	20	Norfolk	50	30
Kansas City	34	32	Philadelphia	34	34
Los Angeles	60	56	St. Louis	36	34
Miami	84	64	San Francisco	48	48
			Washington	30	30

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 20.
B—Minimum, Jan. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:21 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Friday, 3:50 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:20 p. m.

Big Fall in Meat Prices Emphasized by Dealers

In Boston Today

Publicity Urged For Cheaper Meat

Drawing attention to present lower prices for meats, following a period in which wide publicity was given to their very marked rise, the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association dispatched a telegram yesterday to Gov. Charles F. Hurley. Signed by Edward M. Synan, president, and H. F. Woodward, secretary of the association, the message read:

"Your kindly attention and cooperation is called to the fact that meat prices have dropped tremendously during the past few weeks following receipt of new supplies on the market. Pork prices have dropped over 30 per cent since August and beef prices more than 40 per cent. A good steak which would have cost 65 cents per pound six months ago can now be bought for 35 cents a pound.

"Considering the tremendous publicity given to rising meat prices last year because of conditions beyond control, meat producers, packers and retail distributors now ask you, as the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, to instruct State Departments to proceed constructively and vigorously toward carrying to the people of the Commonwealth the message that meat prices are lower. . . .

"For your information, although Massachusetts is not considered a meat producing state, we do purchase and process over 30,000,000 pounds of fresh beef and over 70,000,000 pounds of fresh and cured pork annually, amounting to a total value of more than $90,000,000 each year. Your co-operation will be constructive to business and valuable to the consumer."

Bishop Discusses Youth and Liquor

Self-discipline on the part of church members in regard to the use of liquor as an example to the public in general and youth in particular, was urged yesterday in Ford Hall by Bishop William Lawrence during the annual meeting of the Church Service League of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

"National, state and local laws," said the Bishop, "regulate the manufacture, traffic and sale of alcoholic drink, and every citizen is bound to observe them. They leave the citizen, however, large freedom in his personal habits—he may never drink a drop or he may drink himself to death, and be within the law. The question of use and abuse is

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Mercury Shakes Off Zero's Grasp

Fair and slightly warmer tonight is the good news contained in the Weather Man's announcement on what brand of weather lies ahead. Zero readings have departed for the time, and the lowest temperatures during the night, according to his forecast, will be in the middle 20's.

The low for last night was 19 degrees at 11 p. m. After that hour the rise was gradual. At 10 this morning the official reading was 23 degrees. Washington, D. C., reported 26 degrees this morning and New York City 24.

Increasing cloudiness is forecast for tomorrow, with rising temperatures, possibly light snow or rain.

N. E. Business 'About the Same'

General business conditions in New England are about the same as a month ago, "and, if anything, better," according to a report prepared by the New England Purchasing Agents Association. Better business in the boot and shoe, box board and some other industries, is indicated, the report stated.

Somewhat lower commodity prices may be expected, the association said, especially in lumber, pig iron and general foundry supplies, but there are indications of increases in some basic commodities.

Non-ferrous metals have stiffened somewhat, according to the report, and some advance is expected in gray goods. Pulps are down from $5 to $10 a ton due to curtailment of foreign and domestic consumption.

Inventories were reported to be lower than a month ago—in some cases very low. Collections were the same as last month. Credit was ample. Employment was generally less than in December. Wages were generally lower in the shoe and paper industries. The general buying policy has been on a strictly hand-to-mouth basis.

The report concludes with the remark: "There seems to be a feeling of optimism for better business before end of first quarter."

Kelly Not Sure Of His Own Status

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly was not sure today whether to call himself again "the People's Governor Pro Tempore" or merely Lieutenant Governor, since the real Governor, Charles F. Hurley, has a way of slipping in and out of the State without letting Mr. Kelly in on the secret.

So Mr. Kelly sent another letter to J. Burke Sullivan, Hurley-appointed chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, in which he said:

"If I am still Acting Governor, I direct, and if Lieutenant Governor, I suggest, that you take an immediate trip to Washington and have a talk with President Roosevelt, a man who is doing his utmost to lower electric light rates. . . .

"I am certain that after a 10-minute chat with the President, you will see how easy it is . . . to institute the proper procedure which will quickly lower electric light rates for Massachusetts people."

In the mind of Mr. Sullivan, however, there was no doubt as to who was Governor. He had already ascertained that Mr. Hurley returned early today from Washington. Piling the Lieutenant Governor's letter where it belonged, he ignored the "suggestion."

'Endless Chain' Sales Hit by Dever

The endless chain system of selling merchandise would be prohibited as a form of lottery, under legislation proposed by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, in his annual report to the Legislature today.

"The endless system of selling merchandise," he said, "has been frequently used in perpetrating fraudulent schemes upon the public. Sometimes they are under the guise of a legitimate plan to stimulate sales and are represented to be a mere matter of advertising. At times their existence is predicated upon a desire of a dealer or a manufacturer to introduce his goods in a certain territory and to create a market for his product.

Residence of Teachers

Two public hearings have left the general impression that citizens want neither a higher tax rate nor any loss in services—an outcome which the mayor declares beyond his powers. His next proposal, he has indicated, will be a compromise tax rate of about 29 mills and an increase in city borrowing. Borrowed money would be used for capital improvements, particularly to finance the city's share of WPA projects.

* * *

The attack on the schools has called for the elimination of such "frills and fads" as kindergartens, special music, art and dramatics courses. As a side issue, the mayor himself proposed that teachers in the city schools be required to live within the Hartford city limits, paying their taxes to Hartford instead of to adjoining towns.

About 200 teachers live outside the city, many of them owning suburban houses. The suggestion that they be made to move into

Flood Control Controversy Is Still Unsolved

N. E. Governors Leave the Capital Without Reaching Any Conclusion

Experts to Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—New England Governors who saw President Roosevelt yesterday, departed from the capital last night, leaving their complicated flood control situation in the hands of State and Federal experts.

The experts held a lengthy conference yesterday afternoon prior to a large official reception staged by the New England Council at the Mayflower Hotel, but reached no conclusion.

Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the Massachusetts State Planning Board, said after the meeting that the New England experts would probably meet again in Boston early next week to formulate recommendations for their governors.

Representatives of the U. S. Army Engineers' Corps, Works Progress Administration, Federal Power Commission and National Resources Commission were present at the conference yesterday afternoon.

Chief point of controversy was still the McCormack bill, which has been endorsed by President Roosevelt and New England Congressional Democrats. This bill would eliminate local contributions and put into the hands of the Federal Government sole control of flood projects that produce revenue from power or other resources.

Unable to Accept

The Governors told the President they were unable to accept the measure in its present form. They are hopeful that the compact system of dividing state and local authority may be retained though President Roosevelt and the Federal Power Commission have indicated their belief that certain of the states, namely New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, have gone beyond their rights in insisting on local control of power being written into any interstate agreement.

"We still maintain our compact is a good compact," Gov. Charles F. Hurley, of Massachusetts, told reporters late yesterday. He admitted he had not read the Brown-McCormack bill, introduced in Congress by Senator Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire, and Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, after a conference with President Roosevelt last Saturday.

Miss Herlihy said the situation in Washington with regard to the New England situation had changed so rapidly within the last few days that it had taken some time for the Governors and experts to discover just what was going on.

Both Governor Hurley and Gov. Wilbur Cross of Connecticut, insisted that power is a relatively minor issue in the controversy. The real question, they indicated, is whether New Englanders shall continue to have authority over natural resources in their section or whether they shall turn that control over to the Federal Government.

Loath to Give Up

Both the Governors and their assistants insisted they are more loath to give up land titles to their projects than power rights. They pointed out that the Federal Power Commission has said there is possibility of developing power at only six of the 11 dams involved in the controversy.

A warning made by Judson King, public power advocate, that New England is to be the "spearhead" of the public utility companies' fight against the new deal public "yardstick" power policy, apparently carried little weight with the Governors. "We are going to show these people down here in Washington that liberty was conceived in New England," declared Gov. Francis P. Murphy, of New Hampshire.

Considerable speculation was attached to the interest which the New England Council took in yesterday's meetings. Advocates of federal development wondered whether the activities of the "big business" group

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They're One on N. E. Flood Control

© Harris & Ewing

Governors of the Six New England States in Washington

Left to Right—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, Maine; Gov. Robert E. Quinn, Rhode Island; Gov. Francis P. Murphy, New Hampshire; Gov. Wilbur Cross, Connecticut; Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Massachusetts; Gov. George D. Aiken, Vermont

Sales Tax Drive Held Aiming At Permanent Levy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 20—The proposal to establish a 2 per cent sales tax to lift from real estate the burden of welfare relief was termed "a mere smokescreen" by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of Boston, speaking before the Hampshire County Consumers' Institute today.

Mr. Bloomfield's attack followed by only a few days a similar barrage laid down by P. A. O'Connell, president of the Retail Trade Board, against the sales tax recommendation being made by the special 1937 Recess Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures. Through this sales tax $45,000,000 would be raised annually to finance welfare expenses and reduce by a similar amount the tax load on real estate, according to commission plans.

The two speeches indicated that the Boston Retail Trade Board would lead the attack upon the sales tax when public hearings are held at the State House later this year.

New Sources

The real purpose of the sales tax, Mr. Bloomfield charged, was "to open new sources of revenue which can be made a permanent part of our tax program."

"This is what happened in other states, where they have raised the sales tax to 3 per cent and are planning further increases," he said. "The people in several states experienced the iniquities of this tax and forced its abandonment. This has happened in New Jersey, New York State, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, and Georgia. The people have kept the sales tax out of New England and will continue to do so.

"As for the sales tax relieving the burden on real estate, the people know that when the state income tax was proposed they heard arguments similar to the sales tax argument. The burden on real estate is still there. And they also know the history of the gasoline tax. . . .

"The sales tax will not remove other taxes. It is just one more tax which cannot be justified on any grounds of sound taxation, expediency, or experience, except as a source of new revenue. It offers no solution to the problem of cutting down governmental expenditures."

"Heaviest on Poor"

Mr. Bloomfield said the sales tax falls heaviest on the poor and those of small incomes, thus reversing "the principle of ability to pay." He pointed out that 84 per cent of the expenditures for consumers goods in the United States were made by people with annual income of $5000 or less than that about 70 per cent of consumers goods were purchased

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Maine Lobsters Fly to Hollywood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rockland, Maine, Jan. 20

As a result of a phone call from Rudy Vallee in Hollywood, 80 pounds of choicest Maine lobsters were shipped to California for consumption at the movie colony. The lobsters went by air express. They reached Augusta airport around noon Tuesday, arrived in Newark for the late afternoon plane for Los Angeles where they were delivered to Mr. Vallee Wednesday morning, 21 hours after being taken from the waters of Rockland harbor.

Each lobster was identified by the official blue, white and red trademark and the shipping containers carried out the same colors. Mr. Vallee phoned that he was fond of lobsters and could not get any out there that compared favorably with those of his native state.

Jobless Service Offered in Maine To Remote Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 20—Since it is difficult for many unemployed persons to go to the nearest full-time bureau of the Maine State Employment Service, the staff began this week to go to them. Director Paul E. Jones has started to put into effect an itinerant service, taking in about 90 towns in all sections of the State.

"By the establishment of this itinerant service," he said, "we shall be able to cut down the distances that some unemployed persons must travel in order to register for work and file claims. This will automatically save them the expense which they cannot afford when they are not working."

Profit Reported With Rate Cut By Town Light Plants

Lighting plants operated by three municipalities made profits ranging from 9 to 30 per cent during 1937, the Public Utilities Commission pointed out in its annual report, submitted to the Legislature, today.

Hingham, Mass., reported a profit of 9.21 per cent; Norwood, 12.39 per cent, and Peabody, 30.78 per cent. These municipalities were ordered to—and did—cut their rate to consumers, to keep within the 8 per cent legal limit set by statute.

The commission reported that a total of $2,299,849 in rate reduction was effected for electric light and gas consumers through the efforts of the department.

Thirty-five out of 44 electric companies accounted for $2,242,186 in rate reductions, and 11 gas companies reduced their rates by $57,663.

Savings to domestic consumers of electric light were tabulated as amounting to $964,659; to commercial consumers, $845,469; and to power and street lighting customers, $432,058.

The commission noted that 17 municipalities operating lighting plants failed to include in their annual appropriations a complete estimate of the cost of gas and electricity used in the community.

In the field of communications, it was pointed out that through the commission's action in ordering the 15 cents a month charge on hand telephone sets eliminated 143,000 customers have been saved $25,500 since last Oct. 1.

Massachusetts now has 869,193 telephones. This is an increase of 32,671 over the total in operation in 1936.

Rural electrification continues, according to the report. Under the commission's jurisdiction, 212 miles of electric lines were constructed in rural areas during the year, to service 1100 new customers.

Trucking Firms And Railroads Drop Rivalries

Co-operation Under Latest Methods Replaces Old Competition

Labor Opposed

Trailers Loaded on Flat Cars for Overnight Hauls by Shippers

A new chapter in the history of competition between railroads and motor trucks, that may prove a step wherein strife and opposition give way to co-ordination, is being written in New England today.

When motor trucks first became a factor in freight transportation, the railroads opposed each advancing step, fought them before legislative groups and urged, with eventual success, that they be subjected to federal regulation like the railroads.

As the economy and speed of truck service later established it as here to stay, the railroads began entering the business themselves. The most popular device has been for the rails to provide "door-to-door" pickup and delivery service in trucks at the cities of origin and destination.

Rehandling Necessary

Under this system, however, the freight is carried between cities in box cars, necessitating rehandling at each terminal.

Then, in 1934, John L. Keeshin, Midwestern trucking magnate, proposed a variant of this plan whereby private truck operators and the railroads might co-operate. He proposed that his firm would take trailer loads of merchandise to railroad yards in Chicago, if the railroad would load the trailers on flat cars and haul them to Rock Island, Ill., overnight.

The plan was tried out with immediate sucess. No rehandling of freight was necessary at either end. Mr. Keeshin's firm had tractors in Rock Iland which delivered the trailers to the factories from the railroad yards of that city. While Mr. Keeshin said he found costs no less than if he shipped entirely by truck, there were advantages of being relieved of wear and tear on truck equipment and of the uncertainty of delivery in poor weather. And the railroad profited by the additional patronage.

System Extended

Since then, the plan has been extended until a full train load of trailers is operated every night between Chicago and the tricities of Rock Island, Ill.; Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa. Similar service, also of train-load length, has been developed between Chicago and the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. Not only Keeshin Transcontinental Freight Lines, but several other trucking firms, use the service.

Now, the plan is being tried out by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad between Boston, Providence and New York. It was established Dec. 15 and, according to railroad officials, now has "several" clients among trucking firms.

The company, which has been operating the pickup and delivery service for several years, is enthusiastic about the new plan and hopes to extend it to other cities, if enough business can be secured.

How System Works

Each afternoon, trailers are driven to the terminals in the three cities, the tractors or motor units are disengaged and the trailers are then rolled up ramps onto cars, where they are lashed securely for their overnight trip along the shore of Long Island Sound.

The flat cars are attached to fast overnight freight trains bearing perishable foodstuffs between New York and Boston. Trains leaving Boston are the "Cannonball" at 6 p .m., due New York at 1:50 a. m., and the ":Roundup," leaving this city at 8:45 p. m. and due in New York at 4:30 a. m.

In the opposite direction, flat cars loaded with trailers are affixed to the "Roundup," leaving New York at 8:30 in the evening, due at Boston at 3:45 a. m. In each case, arrival at the city of destination is in time for the trucking companies to make deliveries at warehouse or factory doors in advance of the beginning of the business day.

Railroad Charges

A rate of $32.50 is charged for its part of the service by the railroad. Should the trailer be empty, the rate is halved.

Two difficulties with the plan were mentioned by Myer Marks, president of the M. & N. Transportation Company, of Boston. One is that many

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

School Fund Cut and Tax Rise Opposed in Hartford Budget

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20—Dispute over the city budget has turned into assault on the cost of schools. Thus in the present business "recession" the experiences of Hartford and other Connecticut communities, in the depression years of 1929-1933 are repeated. Schools are now, as they were then, the easiest target for economy campaigns.

School expenses, as the largest item in Hartford's $12,000,00 city budget, have been discussed almost to the exclusion of other city services. Mayor T. J. Spellacy opened the way for public expression by proposing that the people determine whether they want to retain all city services and pay a 30.75 mill tax, or reduce city services and keep the tax rate at 26.7 mills.

Hartford or give up their jobs has aroused opposition, as has the proposal to eliminate special courses in the schools.

Mrs. Eleanor Taft Tilton, former president of the Hartford League of Women Voters, in an open letter to the Mayor, declared the proposal counter to the purposes of the merit

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Inquiry Urged On Why Youth Views Racketeers as Heroes

Legislative Hearings

Investigation of governmental conditions which breed disrespect for law among children was urged today by Joseph Lee, member of the Boston School Committee, before the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Lee appeared in connection with the request of the Special Recess Commission investigating communism, nazism, fascism and other "subversive organizations" for an extension of time until March 16, in order that it may file a complete report.

The School Committeeman favored continuation of the commission, but urged that it investigate fraudulent voting, the alleged tie-up between the police and crime, and the reason why, after the murder of David J. ("Beano") Breen, racketeer, "the children of the South End regarded him as if a great public hero had fallen.

Questions

Among the questions to which Mr. Lee would have the commission find the answers were:

Why improvements are fewer in the sections where machine politics are the strongest?

Who are the chief racketeers in the state and what is the extent of their rackets?

The special commission's request for additional time was vigorously opposed by Philip Frankfeld, secretary and legislative agent of the Communist Party in Massachusetts. He charged that the commission really wanted more time in which to press its case before the Massachusetts Supreme Court to obtain the names of the 1200 members of the party in this state. He warned that the party would appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court if the committee won its present court fight.

Fears for Jobs

"It would be an act of disloyalty and treachery to disclose the names and subject our members "to publicity and the loss of their jobs," he argued.

Other persons opposing continuation of the commission included the Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, minister of the Community Church of Boston; the Rev. Howard Matson, representing the Fellowship for Social Justice; Prof. Norbertt Wiener of M. I. T. and the Rev. Oscar B. Hawes of the Second Unitarian Church of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"If I Were You," by Paul Hervey Fox and Benn W. Levy. Starring Constance Cummings. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Movies

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Nine Days a Queen," with Cedric Hardwicke and Nova Pilbeam. 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:30. Also "Smartest Girl in Town," with Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. 12:30, 3, 5:45, 8:25.

Fenway and Paramount—

"Love and Hisses," featuring Ben Bernie, Walter Winchell, Simone Simon and Bert Lahr. Fenway: 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Boston—
"Wise Girl," starring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. Also "The Black Doll," featuring Nan Grey, Donald Woods and Edgar Kennedy. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"I Met My Love Again," starring Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Stage show: Mitzi Green, Harriet Hoctor, and others.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Lady Fights Back," with Kent Taylor and Irene Hervey. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Second Honeymoon," featuring Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Stand-In," with Leslie Howard, Joan Blondell, Humphrey Bogart and Alan Mowbray. Also "A Girl With Ideas."

Hub—
"Exiled to Shanghai," starring Wallace Ford, June Travis, Dean Jagger and Arthur Lake. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:10. Also "A Bride for Henry," starring Anne Nagel, Warren Hull and Henry Mollison. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:35, 9:10. Tomorrow: Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Bordertown." Also "Three Broadway Girls," with Joan Blondell, Madge Evans and Ina Claire.

Exeter—
"Madame X," with Gladys George and Warren William. 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Conquest," with Jeanie Matthews and Nat Pendleton. 3:35, 6:15, 9:10.

Uptown—
"Stage Door," starring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 12:45, 3:00, 5, 10:10. Also "Stand-In," with Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40. Tomorrow: "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Pat Paterson and Zasu Pitts. Also "Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding, Basil Rathbone and Binnie Hale.

Scollay and Modern—
"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea, Bob Burns, Frances Dee and Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Leo Carrillo, Ella Logan and Zasu Pitts. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 8. Modern: 8:34 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

State and Orpheum—
"Nothing Sacred," technicolor, starring Carole Lombard and Fredric March. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Also, "Paid to Dance," with Jacqueline Logan and Don Terry. Orpheum: 10:30 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 2:50, 8:40, 9:10. Tomorrow: "The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall and Mary Astor. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan, Florence Rice and John Beal.

University—
"Conquest," featuring Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer. 2:45, 6, 9:15. Also "Prescription for Romance," with Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Hollywood Hotel," with Benny Goodman and his Swing Band, also Dick Powell, Hugh Herbert and Rosemary Lane. 10:45 a. m., 1:36, 4:27, 7:18, 10:08. Stage: "Harmony Lane." Georges and Jalma, Jack Major and the Swing-o-Pators.

South Station—
"Fake Charities Exposed," Lowell Thomas Travel, and Donald Duck. Continuous, 9:30 a. m.

Tremont—
Jeannette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Rose Marie." 9:50, 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:55. Also "Thunder in the East," with Merle Oberon and Charles Boyer. 10:00 a. m., 1:35, 6:50, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Ski Chase," 1, 3:50 6:50, 9:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Callimahos, celebrated Greek-American flutist. 8:15.

Steinert Hall—
Recital by Ruth Culbertson, pianist. 8:15.

Longwood Towers—
Concert by the Vienna Mozart Boys' Choir. 8:30.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
Talk by R. A. Kirkpatrick on "The Pacific Northwest and Alaska." (Field and Forest Club Course.) Dartmouth Street. 8.

Community Theater Society—
Three short plays: "A Strength I Have Never Known," by Roy Lovely; "Ol' Captain," by Virgil L. Bayer; "We Not the Russians," by Osmond Molarsky. John Perkins, director. Lampoon Building, 57 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge. 8:45.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Daniele Amfitheatrof, guest conductor. 3:30

Museum of Fine Arts—
Gallery talk on "Art and Modern Life," by Miss Adlow. 10:30. Guidance and lecture on Greek Art by Miss Elliott. 11.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Junior Nature Sketch Club, 30 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

Radio Programs—Page Ten

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays. News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Data on Quincy's Old Stone Sloops Sought of Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 20—A Quincy maritime historian, D. Foster Taylor, issued an appeal today for assistance in uncovering data, drawings and clippings on the famous Quincy stone sloops which wallowed up and down the coast with their heavy loads of granite during the half century beginning with 1840.

The sloops were unusual in their construction in that they were born of necessity for cheap and easy transportation of granite. Most of them averaged 60 feet in length but carried immense sails, some with mainsails greater than any others ever seen on the seas. They were all rigged, with no auxiliary propelling power. Steam winches were used to unload huge blocks of granite with the assistance of teams of oxen.

The Federal Art Exhibition

The Arts in Boston

Two separate exhibitions occupy the walls of the Federal Art Gallery, 50 Beacon Street. One consists of photographs, made by members of the Massachusetts Project; the other consists of a selection of pictures by Federal artists of Illinois. Both groups have a special interest.

The photographs have been made in connection with the folio which is being compiled for The Index of Design of Shaker Arts and Crafts. Much of that work has been done in water color, and these supplementary photographs will help to reconstruct more fully the idea of building and handicraft. The photography is excellently done. The camera is used for record, not effect, and yet, while pursuing a functional job, it has produced handsome results. We see clearly represented the buildings in the Shaker colonies of Hancock, Mass., and New Lebanon, N. Y. The features of architecture are revealed, the restraint of design, the fine proportions, the tasteful handling of details. Buildings are shown, inside and out, stairways, doorways, panels, cupboards. Most beautiful is the Shaker Round Barn, which is a classic model in itself.

There are also photographs of ovens, metal articles, basketry. These photographs are invaluable to students of American architecture; aside from their practical purpose, they are a delight to the spectator.

The Illinois painters seem for the most part an independent group, working in oil, egg tempera, gouache or water color, relating ideas which range from the ponderous to the amusing, from the contemplative to the realistic. On the technical side the artists show a disposition toward individual handling, and while some resort to the heavy brush, the somber hue, others treat the pigment preciously. It is interesting to see a tranquil study of an interior, utterly impersonal, near a social satire which relates the artist's sentiments unmistakably. The pictures on the whole lean to social themes. That is not a surprise, for we are living in a decade which has brought the expected reaction to impersonal painting.

What is pleasing about the Federal painting exhibits—no matter what the locality—is the evidence of a serious, experimenting, cross section of artists who keep probing the possibilities of paint and seeking stronger and more beautiful results; and also, the obvious desire of the artists to say something which is pertinent, whether it is ironic, bitter, or critical. This is not an era of "pretty" painting, but from this generation of artists something very important will remain.

D. A.

The Pro Arte Quartet

The Pro Arte Quartet has now completed the series of six concerts at Wellesley College for which Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge has been the sponsor. All 16 of Beethoven's quartets have been presented, for the most part in chronological order, according to opus numbers. Although this order is not that in which they were composed, it has been possible for the listener to trace the growth of the master in his development of this form, thus gaining a clearer insight into the genius behind the works. The series undoubtedly has been of inestimable value to the students of the college who are majoring in music, since it is seldom their privilege to hear consecutive performances of superior works such as these by musicians of accredited worth. The prevalence of scores, miniature or otherwise, at each concert attested the lively interest taken.

The program yesterday afternoon comprised the remaining pair of quartets, Op. 132 and 135, and the Grande Fugue, Op. 133, originally the finale of the B flat Quartet, Op. 130. It is pleasant to record that the quartet gave a good account of itself in general ensemble. As usual, there were clarity and vigor in the performances, which made large demands upon the players. Especially in the fugue, Beethoven taxed the technical ability of his interpreters severely, and it was here that the members of the quartet revealed their weakness in matching ability. For instance, in what we consider expert performances, the instruments answer in kind when parallel passages occur, and when the theme or phrase is note for note, we rather expect the same quality to be reflected in the answering instrument.

This lack of answering quality for quality produces a singularly eccentric performance, especially noticeable between the first and second violins. Mr. Halleux is much too self-effacing and Mr. Onnou is too assertive to sustain the artistic balance of the quartet. This is but one detail which this group needs to overcome. Another is in nuance. As on former occasions, sensitiveness was sacrificed to brilliance and thus the finer points in performance were overlooked. In the past we have heard this quartet play with sentient power. It seems, temporarily at least, to have lost that attribute, yet with its remaining virtues it should be able to recall those which appear to be lost, thereby greatly enhancing its performances.

Playing a brilliant conclusion to the fugue, the quartet closed a program much too extended (it lasted until past 6:30), yet despite the lateness of the hour, the youthful members of the audience, together with the majority of their elders, remained to applaud with unusual warmth—in fact the young people stamped and cheered, a heartening demonstration that youth has not overlooked the more enduring human adventures.

G. M. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Two openings are scheduled for next Monday evening: the Mercury Theater's modern dress version of "Julius Caesar," at the Colonial, and Mark Reed's comedy, "Yes, My Darling Daughter," at the Plymouth.

On the following evening (Jan. 25) a new play, "Our Town," will be submitted at the Wilbur.

The Ashley Dukes-Gilbert Miller production of T. S. Eliots "Murder in the Cathedral" is set for a Jan. 31 opening at the Shubert.

Worcester to See Museum's Biggest Exhibition of Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 20—The third biennial exhibition of modern American painting, the largest in the Worcester Art Museum's history, began today at the museum and will continue through Feb. 27. There was a private view for members at 9:30 o'clock last night.

First prize of $500 goes to Alexander Brook of New York City for "Peggy Bacon and Metaphysics," a direct portrait of his wife and her black cat, Doris Lee, also of New York City, takes second prize of $250 for her painting entitled "Noon." The third prize, $150, has been awarded to Andrée Ruellan of Woodstock, N. Y., for her characterized canvas, "Charleston."

The exhibition includes the work of 117 American painters from all parts of the country. The museum is open from 10 to 4 on week days, from 2 to 5 on Sundays and holidays. Admittance is free.

Hurricanes and Hotels, Love and Mystery on the Screen

C. Aubrey Smith and Mary Astor In "The Hurricane," Opening Tomorrow at the State and Orpheum

Mabel Todd and Hugh Herbert In "Hollywood Hotel," at the Metropolitan

Vandamm

Joan Bennett In "I Met My Love Again," at the Keith Memorial

Peter Lorre In "Thank You, Mr. Moto," at the Paramount and Fenway

Drastic Rules Put on Lenders In Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

out written permission of the bank commissioner.

No distribution of circulars except to persons addressed by name.

Copies of all radio advertising programs to be retained for one year for possible inspection by a bank examiner.

Opening Hours

Licensed places to be open on regular business days and during business hours for receipt of payments.

General solicitation from telephone directories, city directories or similar lists "disapproved."

Companies to use "extreme care" in the methods of collection and to "refrain from harsh methods in any manner, whatsoever."

No advertising which would "tend to deceive or mislead an average reader of average intelligence."

Licensees restricted in their field of operation to the town where licensed "or immediate environs," although separate licenses can be issued for solicitation in other towns.

An apparently thriving condition in the small loan business is revealed in Mr. Perry's year-end figures for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1937. There were 88 licensed small loan companies in Connecticut, with outstanding loans of $7,543,412.31, an increase of $861,473.78 since Sept. 30, 1936.

The companies did an aggregate business during the year of $13,626,965.43. Number of accounts increased from 66,464 on Sept. 30, 1936, to 72,294 on Sept. 30, 1937.

How Not to Cast an Actor Object Lesson Taught Here

Movies of Moment

Boston has been the scene of an object lesson in movie casting this week. The subject of the object lesson was Fredric March, who is a good enough actor not to mind being the instrument in a worthy cause, even if he knew about it. The lesson was aimed with precision at producers who regard William Powell and Irene Dunn as sufficient reasons for turning any serious player into a comic more or less by decree.

"Nothing Sacred," now in its last day at the State and Orpheum Theaters, shows how not to cast Mr. March. Cecil B. De Mille's "The Buccaneer," on the other hand, which had previews on Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Theater, presented Mr. March in the sort of part in which he excels. A serious, romantic role with a certain amount of nobility, it confirms the favorable impression this actor has made in such films as "Death Takes a Holiday," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "The Affairs of Cellini," "The Barrets of Wimpole Street," "Les Misérables" and "A Star Is Born."

For all his talents, however, Mr. March is not a natural comic in the sense that these words are applied to Mr. Powell. Mr. March needs dialogue and situation (the Vermont sequences in "Nothing Sacred," for instance) to make us laugh, whereas Mr. Powell is often hilariously funny without bothering to be anything more or less than Mr. Powell.

Other Transformations

Transition has been the order of casting ever since the hero of "My Man Godfrey" stopped playing villains. The trend has been more pronounced in the past year. For instance, Brian Aherne went lightly comic with great success in "The Great Garrick." Leslie Howard satirized his own Hamlet in "It's Love I'm After," and disguised his wistfulness behind formidable horn-rimmed spectacles in "Stand-In," which required him to abandon the buskin for the sock in more than one sense. Opinions have differed on the results. We found Mr. Howard an agreeable funster but less at home than in "The Petrified Forest," for instance.

Herbert Marshall and Barbara Stanwyck underwent the haywire treatment in "Breakfast for Two." Mr. Marshall even distorting that mellow baritone for a bit of ventriloquising to prove his whimsicality. This was an unfortunate experiment all around. Irene Dunne and Carole Lombard, however, have become such delightful comediennes, that we rather hope they will continue as such.

To note one reversal of the customary procedure, Robert Montgomery shocked his fans, delighted the critics and had the time of his life when he abandoned his airy gaiety for grim homicidal mania in "Night Must Fall," one of the best of last year's films.

The fact seems to remain that Mr. March is a better romantic actor than comedian; that sometimes a magic touchstone can turn a villain like William Powell into a comedy genius like Bill Powell; that, since both moves were first of all in the nature of experiments, the experimenting should probably continue. First thing you know, we'll have Edward G. Robinson playing boy scouts and Shirley Temple cast as a menace.

Low-Priced "Hurricane"

Just in case Samuel Goldwyn's "The Hurricane" threatens to huff and puff and blow its houses down, management of the State and Orpheum has taken out hurricane insurance for the next 10 days. At least, so proclaims its waggish publicity department, the high point of the film is the spectacle which gives it its name and in which Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor and C. Aubrey Smith battle for their lives. "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan, John Beal and Florence Rice, is also on the program.

Mitzi Green Here

Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda on the screen in "I Met My Love Again," and Mitzi Green, direct from her Broadway triumph in "Babes in Arms," together with Harriet Hoctor on the stage, comprise the program opening at Keith Memorial Theater today. Adapted from the novel, "Summer Lighting," by Allene Corliss, "I Met My Love Again," is a drama of young romance.

"Hollywood Hotel"

"Hollywood Hotel," Warner Brothers' musical based on the radio show of the same name, has its first local showing today on the screen of the Metropolitan. On the same program is "Harmony Lane," an original stage production featuring Jack Major, radio comedian, and Georges and Jalna, dance team who come to Boston from a successful engagement at the Radio City Music Hall. "Hollywood Hotel" features Benny Goodman and his swing band, Dick Powell, Rosemary Lane and Lola Lane, Hugh Herbert, Johnnie Davis, Glenda Farrell, Alan Mowbray and members of the Hollywood Hotel air show including Louella Parsons.

Other Film Notes

"Primerose," a French production with Madeleine Renaud and Henri Rollan, will be shown today and tomorrow at the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration. . . . "Love and Hisses," with Ben Bernie, Walter Winchell, Simone Simon and Bert Lahr, will be accompanied to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters today by "Thank You, Mr. Moto," a first-run mystery film featuring Peter Lorre. . . . "The Black Doll," featuring Nan Grey, Donald Woods and Edgar Kennedy, teams with "Wise Girl," in which Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland appear, at the Keith Boston today. . . . "Ski Chase" is being shown with "Monastery" at the Fine Arts Theater. . . . The Hub Theater will probably soon become a newsreel and short feature house.

J. D. B.

40,000 Patents a Year

The United States patent office grants about 40,000 patents a year.

Flood Control Controversy Is Still Unsolved

(Continued from Page 9)

might not influence the views of the governors when it came to deciding whether or not they should turn control over to the Federal Government, but Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president, insisted that the council was only handling the technical details of the Governors' visit as it often does when they meet.

The council was host yesterday afternoon at an elaborate reception at the Mayflower Hotel, attended by most of the members of the congressional delegation and visiting officials.

Devotional Period Shifts to 2:30 P. M.

Beginning Monday, Jan. 24, the devotional period on Christian Science over Station WORL, Boston, will be radiocast on Mondays and Wednesdays at 2:30 p. m., eastern standard time. The period was formerly heard at 8:30 a. m. Readings from the Bible and the works of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature are given as well as appropriate music.

WORL radiocasts on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters.

School Fund Cut and Tax Rise Opposed in Hartford Budget

(Continued from Page 9)

system, which the Mayor professes to espouse.

"Last year, and the year before, many fine teachers were dismissed because they were married," she wrote. "This year it is to be 200 more who like to live, rest, sleep and eat a few feet or miles beyond our boundary lines, who, perhaps, after a strenuous day of teaching prefer the refreshment of a few hours in a suburban or country location?

"Then, next year, what? Perhaps those teachers who spend their summers outside of Hartford will be dismissed, and so on until all of our experienced teachers are pried out."

Inquiry on Rights of Way

Scheduled to meet next Tuesday in Bridgeport, an extraordinary grand jury of 18 Fairfield County citizens, will sift a mass of documents on the State's purchase of $6,000,000 worth of land for the Merritt Parkway, to determine whether there have been violations of the law in the acquisition of the rights of way.

Establishing a precedent in Connecticut grand jury procedure, the body will meet without a lawyer in its number, the citizens called by Superior Court Judge Carl Foster being for the most part either active or retired business men. State's Attorney Lorin W. Willis, prosecutor of the county court, has estimated that the grand jury will need six weeks for its work. Cost to the State may be between $20,000 and $50,000.

Highway Accounting Required

Reorganization of budgetary procedures for the handling of the $20,000,000 expended annually by the State Highway Department has already been largely accomplished, Budget Director Benjamin P. Whitaker revealed. Highway Commissioner John A. Macdonald, who for years has had sole discretion in the expenditure of funds made available through gasoline taxes and motor vehicle fees, must in future outline each year's work to the Governor before receiving his budget allotments. At the end of the year, he must report to the Governor the status of incompleted projects, and he must receive the Governor's approval for any expenditures in excess of total appropriations to his department by the General Assembly.

While the next logical step in "reorganization" of the Highway Department, promised by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, is a shake-up in personnel, no apparent moves in that direction have been taken. Expectation is that further changes will await the findings of the grand jury and the decision of the Connecticut Supreme Court on whether Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley or Highway Commissioner Macdonald is to continue in charge of highway building.

Short-Wave Programs

For Friday, Jan. 21

Paris—9:30 a. m.—"The Leper," tragedy in three acts. TPA2, 19.6m. 15.24 meg.

London—3 p. m.—Massenet's "Manon." GSP, 19.6m—15.31meg.

Berlin—5:15 p. m.—Old English cembalo music. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77 meg.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Concert relayed from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.73 meg.

London—6:50 p. m.—"The Real Robinson Crusoe," play. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11 meg.

Rome—7:03 p. m.—Guest Night; Amy Bernardy: "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63 meg.

Boston—7:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace." Millicent Taylor; Franck D Minor Symphony. W1XAL, 49.6m., 6.04 meg.

Prague—8 p. m.—Operetta, "The Love"; subcarpathian Ruthenian folk-songs central European review. OLR2B, 49.75m-6.03meg; OLR2A, 49.92m-6.01meg; OLR3A, 31.41m-9.55meg.

London—10:55 p. m.—R. R. S. "Discovery"; visit to Scott's Antarctic ship. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75 meg.; GSC 31.3m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 180 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WKBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Alternate Mondays, 8:30 a. m., third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Springfield—Week, March 7, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, March 5, 1:15 p. m., Fridays, Feb. 11 and March 25, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 6 p. m., E. S. T., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

Murphy Opens Memorial

WINCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 20 (AP)—The Ellen Lambert Murphy Memorial, a $25,000 community center, has just been dedicated by Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire in honor of his mother.

Little Known Facts About Massachusetts

The Merrimack, the second largest river passing through Massachusetts, flows through the state for forty-seven and one-half miles.

Local planning boards have shown a 6 per cent increase during the past year.

The total annual tonnage of imports and exports passing through the port of Boston increased about 40 per cent during the past 30 years.

Fall River Harbor is about two miles long and one-fourth to one mile wide.

At East Boston there are 51 wharves.

The aviation section of the Registry of Motor Vehicles holds the regulatory power over air matters in this state.

One of the earliest Massachusetts town plans was prepared by Thomas Graves in 1629 when he was employed to lay out the town of Charlestown.

Seventy years before the Massachusetts Legislature passed a bill requiring all towns of over 10,000 inhabitants to have planning boards a pamphlet was published entitled, "Plan for Beautifying New York, and Enlarging the City of Boston."

Average rainfall in this state is from 40 to 50 inches.

There are 903 hotels in the State, accommodating 75,000 people.

Boston Harbor has a total water front of more than 140 miles.

(Compiled by the Massachusetts State Planning Board)

Home of Colonial Providence Gazette Acquired for a Museum of Printing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20—One of the oldest buildings here has been sold and will be perpetuated for historic purposes.

The colonial home and printing shop of John Carter, editor of the Providence Gazette, has been acquired by the Shakespeare's Head Association, which will use the old structure as a museum for an exhibit of early printing after it has been restored, according to Pierce H. Brereton and officials of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, administrators of the estate of James M. Stockard.

The revenue stamps on the deed of sale indicate the price of the land, buildings and improvements was $4000.

Shortly after the association was formed last summer, an option to buy the property was obtained. About the same time, a part of the land in the rear of the house was given to the association by the Stockard heirs. This is to be known as Stockard Park.

Shakespeare's Head on Meeting street was so named because a head of Shakespeare stood on an eight-foot pole outside the place for several years. The head and pole mysteriously disappeared long ago.

The files of the Rhode Island Historical Society show that Stephen Hopkins used to write for the Providence Gazette and John Carter would set the words into type and print the paper. Carter was a pupil of Benjamin Franklin.

The Gazette building is more than 175 years old and was condemned last April by the Division of Building Inspection. The association stepped in at that time and was able to prevent the structure from being razed.

Restoration of the building is indefinite. The work will depend upon the swiftness in which funds are obtained.

Mill Signs Wage Pact

Continuing through 1938, the same wage levels maintained in 1937, the E-Z mills, Inc., of Bennington, Vt., has renewed its contract with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, it was announced yesterday. The agreement assures the 325 employees of the company a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, a 40-hour week, and time and one half for overtime.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 21

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	Jan. 21	Cherbourg	Jan. 27	Jan. 21 1:00 pm	Jan. 21 8:00 pm
Lafayette	Jan. 22	Plymouth	Jan. 30	Jan. 21 8:00 pm	Jan. 22 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb. 1		Jan. 27 4:00 pm	Jan. 27 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Feb. 2		Jan. 29 4:00 pm	Jan. 29 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

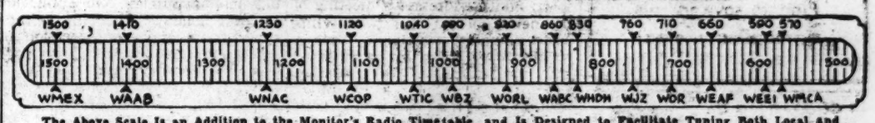
Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Jan. 29	Jan. 24 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays. (not including holidays)

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow; sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Music; comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Barry Wood, songs	Lowell Thomas, news	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports	Harris' Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Freddie Martin and his	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 guests; orchestra	orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Talk, Prof. Mattieson	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour:	General Johnson, talk	Vallee Hour: Connecti-	Louis Katzman's Orch.;	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Francis Lederer;	Barry McKinley, songs	cut Yankees; guests	Sylvia Froos; quartet	One Man's Opinion
8:30 M. Bourke-White;	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecti-	Will Osborne's Orch.	Legion speaker
8:45 comedy; music	News dramatizations	cut Yankees; guests	Will Osborne's Orch.	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Rochester Philharmonic	"Good News of 1938";	"Open House"; scene in	Gypsy orchestra
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Orchestra concert	motion picture stars;	telephone exchange	Jack Early, songs
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks,	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	James Roosevelt; Cong.	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 Essays in Music;	S. E. Pettengill, In-	Music Hall: Bing Cros-	Address, Thomas M.	Request Serenade
10:15 concert orchestra	diana; questions	by; Bob Burns; B.	Girdler, steel head	Request Serenade
10:30 "Showcase"; variety	NBC Jamboree	Bampton; Chester Mor-	Musical Revue; Henry	Perley Stevens' Orch.
10:45 "Showcase"; variety	NBC Jamboree	ris; Joan Fontaine	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Perley Stevens' Orch.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Losers's Orchestra	"Theater Digest"; dra-	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	ma and music	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping service	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	"Music for You"
9:15 Parade: music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloist	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 Tony Wons	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 The Woman Speaks	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Readings; music	Studio soloist
11:15 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	Recorded orchestra	Marie King, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noon-	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	day Show; music	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; speakers;	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Recorded music	Studio speaker
1:45 Hollywood comment	Swingsters	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Roy Gobey, songs
2:00 News for women	NBC Music Apprecia-	"Musical Roundup"	Consumers' Council	Perley Stevens' Orch.
2:15 "The O'Neills"	tion Hour, Dr. Wal-	"Musical Roundup"	Radio Garden Club	"Sweet Music"
2:30 American School of	ter Damrosch, conduc-	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	"Melody Express"
2:45 the Air	tor	"Curtain Calls"	Stage Door Memories	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Radio Guild sketch:	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 Studio program	Sheila Barrett in	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Three Consoles	"Within the Law"	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 "Meet the Author"	Radio Guild sketch	"The Guiding Light"	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:00 Chicago Varieties	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 The Boston Hour	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee: variety	"Martha and Hal"	Sport matinee	Harmony Team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Network program	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	News commentator	Talk; W. A. Eddy	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Organist, pianist	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Song Time	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Harris' Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Dinner concert: M.	Commentator	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dance orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Daum, soprano	"Lum and Abner"	Sports review	Chemistry talk	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Olympic speaker	"Bughouse Rhythm"	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: com-	"Grand Central Sta-	Lucille Manners, so-	Arthur Godfrey; orch.	Perley Stevens' Orch.
8:15 edy; soloists; orch.	tion"; dramatic sketch	prano; Revelers Quar-	Charioteers; quartet	Louise Farley, songs
8:30 Whiteman Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Topics of the Day	New York State Bar
8:45 Helen Vinson	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"	Association
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Nola Day, songs; orch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	"Pinafore"; soloists;	Art Carroll's Orchestra
9:15 Alice Faye; Tyrone	Talk, Linton Wells	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	concert orchestra	Art Carroll's Orchestra
9:30 Power; A. Brady;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Court of Human Re-	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.;	Kit Kat Quartet
9:45 B. Donlevy; p'y'ws	vocal soloists	lations; sketch	Sylvia Froos; chorus	Commentator
10:00 "Songshop"; James	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:15 Melton; Frank	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch	Today"; sketch	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Crumit; orchestra.	Network sports	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Harris' Orchestra
10:45 Dramatic sketch	Network sports	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	Dance music
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Labor Relations, talk
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Losers's Orch.	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Perley Stevens' Orch.
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dance orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra	Leighton's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dance orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra	Leighton's Orchestra

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In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

thrown back upon the individual citizen, you and me.

"I believe," he continued, "that it is the duty of every member of the church to determine his course under present conditions. Forty years ago there were no such things as cocktails except in saloons and a few clubs. Today they are served throughout society in various forms of strength and taste and usually contain hard liquor.

"I leave it to any person of fair spirit to say whether it is a fair thing to serve liquor so concocted as to make it impossible for an inexperienced young man or woman to know how strong it is."

Comparing conditions in general today with those of 40 years ago, Bishop Lawrence declared: "The boys and girls of today are more independent, self-reliant, frank and sophisticated than those of even 20 years ago—and this is admirable, but a large proportion of youth is still in the early making, driven by emotions, puzzled by complexes, liable to drift with the stronger current."

Dr. Remson B. Ogilby, president of Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., speaking on "Democracy and the Christian Gospel," declared that "mere democracy is not sufficient to oppose autocracy, it must be enlightened democracy."

Tax Collectors Jobs Are Held Up

Applications made by various local tax collectors for renewal of appointment of deputy collectors, have been held up, it was learned at the State Department of Corporations and Taxation today, pending investigation of various charges made by the Attorney General's office.

As a result, collection of delinquent taxes has been slowed up noticably because all applications for renewal of appointment of deputy collectors—whose terms expired on Dec. 31—were held up for several days. However, most of those not involved in the charges of having exacted exorbitant fees from persons on whom they served warrants for unpaid taxes, have now been approved.

The investigation of the charges is being carried on by Maurice M. Goldman, Assistant Attorney General, who, in a letter to Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, filed charges yesterday against 24 more deputy collectors in addition to the 20 already named.

Commissioner Long has the authority to approve or disapprove the appointment of the deputies.

Since some of the deputies are planning to take Bermuda and Florida vacations shortly, Mr. Goldman asked Commissioner Long to fix hearings as soon as possible in their cases.

Drinking Mothers Found Increasing

Drinking by mothers in public places is on the increase—resulting in serious neglect of their children—Theodore A. Lothrop, general secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, reported at the 59th annual meeting of the organization.

During 1937 the society cared for 18,022 children, from 7084 families. This is the largest number in its history. To carry the load, expenses of $240,373 ran to a deficit of $25,068, which was paid out of capital.

Mr. Lothrop said he based his assertion on the increase of drinking by mothers on reports of agents throughout the State, although intemperance appeared as a cause in only 25 per cent of the total number of cases and showed a slight decrease from 1936.

Thirty-six per cent of the society's work was done in the Boston district.

Quincy Protests Higher Gas Rates

The Quincy city council will enter a protest against the proposed increase in gas rates for the city which has been asked by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, which supplies service to many south shore communities, it was announced today.

The public utilities committee of the council and Mayor Thomas S. Burgin will be requested to use all available means to stop any increase in the rates. Public hearings will be conducted by the State Department of Public Utilities on the petition to have the new rates become effective Feb. 1, at which time protests from Quincy will be heard. Under the plan tardy gas customers would be the chief sufferers inasmuch as bills paid within 20 days of billing would enjoy the lower rate.

Smith Addresses White Collarites

So long as the freedom of workers to organize is maintained, democracy will be safe against the menace of fascism, Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board and former Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries, declared in an address yesterday at the 20th Century Club.

Mr. Smith addressed a meeting of the newly formed council of White Collar and Professional Unions, which consist of six unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. He said "white collar" workers are coming to see that their interests are closely allied to those of industrial workers.

"We are aware of the grave danger of the spread of the fascist system of government," he said. "The cardinal principle of fascism is the destruction of trade unionism. But as long as labor's freedom to organize exists and is protected by the Government—as it is—I think we can be confident that the cause of Democracy is safe in America."

State Workers Urged to Aid Fund

Nearly 400 State employees gathered in the Public Works Building auditorium today to hear Leverett Saltonstall, General Chairman of the Greater Boston Community Fund Drive for 1938 and former Speaker of the House of Representatives, and William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, appeal for generous contributions to the fund.

Mr. Saltonstall pointed out that collection of the fund is costing only 5½ cents for every dollar contributed, "far less than any other campaign in this country and probably in the world."

"We are proud of our form of government," he added, "but it can only go on if we do our share when we are asked to be good neighbors. The only return you will get for your contribution is the satisfaction of having done something for your fellow citizens."

Mr. Hurley and George H. Delano, Acting State Commissioner of Public Works, called upon the State workers for generous contributions, pointing out that they are competing with Federal and city workers in the drive.

Dorgan Is Named Legislative Agent

Former Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester, father of the Teachers' Oath Law, today was appointed legislative agent for the city by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Mr. Dorgan, a supporter of Mayor Tobin in the campaign, will receive $4500 a year.

The Mayor also named Rudolf Robinson, assistant corporation counsel under Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, to the same work.

Hearings

(Continued from Page 9)

Brookline, and Alfred Baker Lewis, secretary of the Socialist Party in Massachusetts.

Mortgage Interest

Limitation of interest on mortgage loans to 4½ per cent was favored today by Representative Frank Clarkson, Worcester Republican, who appeared before the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking to favor his own bill.

He pointed out that only 2½ per cent is now paid on bank deposits, while mortgage interest stays at 5½ to 6 per cent. If the latter rate were lower, construction would increase, he argued.

Rutherford E. Smith, representing the Massachusetts Savings Bank Association, opposed the legislation, saying interest rates should not be regulated by law. He argued that in states where such regulation is practiced the interest rate is so low that banks will not risk their funds for construction.

Establishment of a state-owned and operated commercial bank was favored by Alfred Baker Lewis, secretary of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, and opposed by James B. Brown, representing the Massachusetts Bankers Association.

Complete cessation of business activities on legal holidays was favored by Representative Charles V. Hogan, Lynn Democrat, when he appeared before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs to urge passage of his bill making Sunday laws applicable to legal holidays. The only exemptions would apply to operation of recreational facilities such as theaters, baseball games and the like.

Representative Hogan charged that many Lynn and Boston stores remained open on legal holidays and thus deprived their employees of days off.

The legislation was favored by Senator Albert Cole, Lynn Republican, and John R. Hurlburt, secretary of the Retail Trade Bureau of Lynn, a letter from whom was read by Representative Hogan. George H. Chase of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, urged exemption of hotels from provisions of the bill.

Extension

A $10,000 additional appropriation for the Special Commission studying problems of the Department of Mental Diseases to continue its investigation was urged by Judge John F. Perkins of the Boston Juvenile Court, chairman of the commission. This money would be in addition to the $3000 unexpended balance from the 1937 appropriation.

The commission, Judge Perkins said, would make a thorough investigation of the 16 state mental hospitals to form a basis for a 10-year building program, as requested by Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Driver Revocations

Revocation of licenses of operators of motor vehicles involved in fatal accidents should be made permissible rather than mandatory as it is now under the present law, Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, declared before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles.

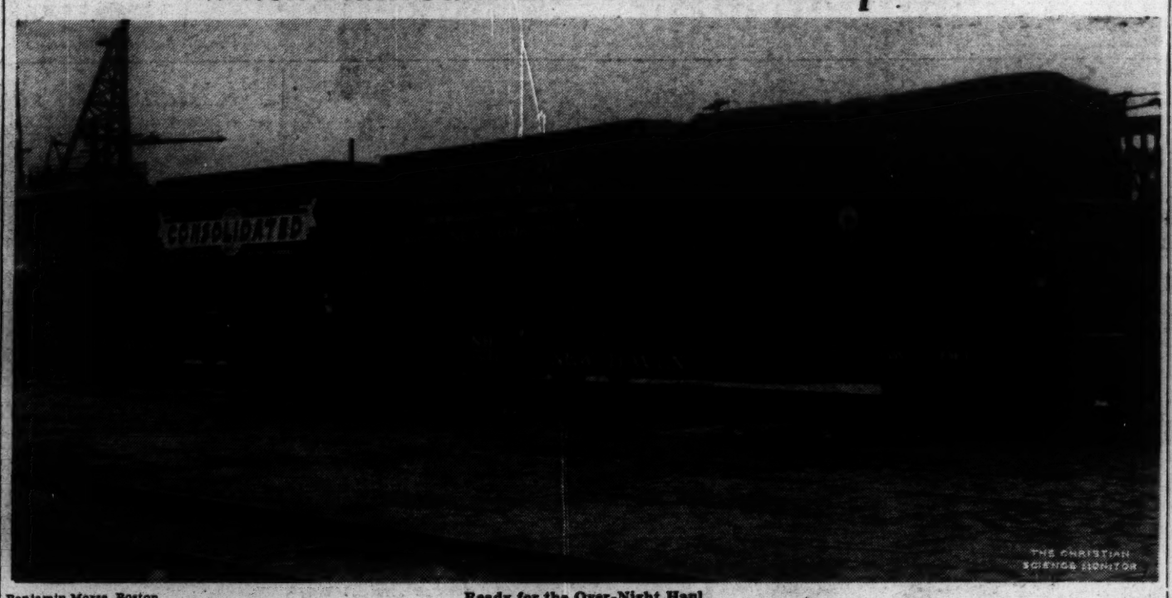
Under the terms of a Federation bill, licenses of operators involved in such accidents would not be revoked until a public hearing was held, and then only if the operator was at serious fault. This, Mr. Taylor said, would protect drivers of commercial vehicles from losing their licenses, and consequently their jobs, until an investigation was made. Representatives of nearly a dozen chauffeurs' and teamsters' unions, representing many thousands of commercial drivers, were recorded in favor of the bill. There was no opposition.

Legislation to limit the speed of motor vehicles to 50 miles an hour during the daytime and 45 miles an hour at night was recommended to the committee by Representative Michael J. Conway of Millville, representative of Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. R. L. Devine, also a representative of the Registrar, was recorded in favor of the bill. Opposition to the measure was expressed by Representative William A. Jones of Barnstable, who said that "if anything I am in favor of a minimum speed law and not a maximum." The Representative placed much of the responsibility for accidents on drivers who "poke" along the road, causing others to cut out of line.

Illinois Constitution

The state constitution of Illinois now in effect was adopted in 1870.

When Railroads and Truckers Co-operate



Benjamin Morse, Boston

Ready for the Over-Night Haul

Trailers Mounted on Flat Cars Are Shown in the Boston Yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Preparatory to Overnight Shipment to New York. The Road Is Now Operating a Nightly Flat-Car Service Between the Two Cities for Truck Trailers, Trucking Companies Drive the Trailers to and From the Railroad Yards at Either End of the Trip. Pay the Railroad $32.50 for Hauling It Between Cities. The Flat Cars Are Attached to Fast Freights Carrying Perishable Foodstuffs. The Plan Has Been Tried Out for Several Years in Mid-West, Now Is Being Introduced for First Time in New England

Town Report in Lucid Style Hailed as Aid to Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Jan. 20—The popularized town report is a real step toward realizing the conception of true democracy, according to the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce, which has again commended St. Johnsbury's "Financial exhibit and Report of Progress" as an example of the type of publication it hopes its town report competition will encourage.

Recognizing that through such easily understood and attractively presented reports it becomes possible for the citizen to understand and be intelligently interested in the work of his local unit of government, the Chamber of Commerce, through advice and competitions, has done much to encourage their publication by an increasing number of Vermont communities.

Of St. Johnsbury's report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1937, James P. Taylor, secretary of the State Chamber, said:

"It demonstrates some of the things we are driving for in the Vermont Campaign for Modernized Public Reports. It has dignity, clear and inviting significance as to finances and affairs—and beauty. The report checks up well with the 10 points of award in the set-up of the Vermont Town Report Competition."

The Ten Points

These 10 points include novelty and attractiveness of the cover; general appearance and orderly arrangement; setting up of a budget; presentation of balance sheet and financial status; summary of achievements of the past year; quality and substance in reports of the departments; historical and statistical data about town or city; schedule of distribution of expenditures over a series of years; graphic display of financial and other facts through the use of bar charts, graphs, maps, etc., and a planning page devoted to a report of a local planning board, or to the suggestions of an official or unofficial group concerned with the study of the needs and possibilities and future of the town.

The cover of the new St. Johnsbury report shows the old covered bridge erected over the Sleeper's River in 1856. Inside, there is a poem, "The Covered Bridge" and a paragraph stating that it is the last of 14 such bridges once within the town, and that it, too, is doomed to replacement.

Among the principal achievements of the last year are listed the activities of the sesquicentennial celebration in July, which drew some 45,000 people to the village for fireworks displays and other features and required additional traffic police and street cleaners. Other details of progress included issuance of nine building permits for new dwelling houses, construction of 15 new garages, laying of new cement sidewalks, planting of more shade trees and resurfacing of various roads

Debt Reduced

The financial section of the report shows with effective charts that a reduction in bonded indebtedness of the community was effected for the fourth consecutive year—bringing the total down to $196,000.

The statement of departmental expenditures include such items as $1000 for band concerts and $500 for skating rinks as well as more prosaic details, including $1200 for garbage removal and $13,000 for the Fire Department—the largest sum on the list.

In the detailed departmental reports such interesting entries as "Brigham's Drug Store—40 cents" appear at intervals.

A typical report is that of the Fire Department, which says:

"The fire alarm system is in very good condition, a small amount of construction work has been done by members of the department. . . . We wish to recommend that a new fire alarm box should be located near the Arlington School, as the nearest box is nearly one half mile away. . . . The department should purchase 300 ft. of 2½ in. hose which would bring the amount up to the standard. We again recommend the purchase of a new ladder truck. The old one has failed several times the past year in answering alarms and is not dependable. . . . We wish to make to the Town Manager, the Village Trustees, and the inhabitants of the village generally, an expression of appreciation for their cooperation with this department at all times."

A chart shows just what kinds of protection the villagers got for their appropriation to this department. It reveals that 52.7 per cent of the calls to the department were for chimney fires. Only 15.96 per cent were for buildings. False alarms amounted to but .5 per cent.

Special Justices Bill Has Hearing

Several attorneys gave their approval, before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary today, to a bill prohibiting the calling in of special justices from an outside district until it has been ascertained that no justices of the home court are available.

The proposed legislation had its origin in charges that Special Justice Israel Cherry of the Lynn District Court was discriminated against when the presiding judge called in judges from other courts, although Judge Cherry, it was maintained, was available. Lynn has one standing judge and three special justices. Special justices are paid $10 for days on which they sit.

Starr Parsons, Lynn lawyer, favored the legislation. He said the practice of calling in outside judges started when Justice Henry T. Lummus of the State Supreme Court was presiding judge in Lynn and did not have members of his own court available. Mr. Parsons said all present judges of the Lynn court are qualified.

Senator Albert Cole (R) Lynn, said the legislation would relieve a situation in that city. Others approving were Senator David M. Brackman (R) Boston, and Representative Abraham I. Zimon (R) Boston.

There was no opposition.

Police Shake-Up Due in Cambridge

The most drastic police shift in the history of the Cambridge department was forecast yesterday at the office of Mayor John W. Lyons. Reorganization of the inspectors' division, which is generally regarded as "political plum positions, is expected with a reduction to one half its present size. Unofficial word revealed that virtually every police officer in the city will be affected by the changes which are being drafted by the Mayor. Chief Timothy P. Leahy declined to comment on the date the expected changes will become effective.

Tax

(Continued from Page 9)

by those whose incomes are $2000 or less annually. He also said that in 1929 more than seven of every 10 families received income of less than $2500.

"It is on this large group that the sales tax will fall with crushing weight," he went on. "Proponents say this is desirable in order to make the masses 'tax conscious'. What a cruel way of pointing out the need for reduction of governmental waste and extravagance! What a distorted theory of taxation. As if the people were not already suffering from hundreds of hidden taxes which they now have to bear in their cost of living, in the rent they pay, in all that goes to make up the family budget."

Trucking Firms And Railroads End Rivalries

(Continued from Page 9)

truck drivers don't like it, since they feel it deprives them of jobs, and another is that trucking firms do not wish to give up their rights to use of the highways.

"There is not much difference in the cost between sending the trailers by flat car and sending them over the road," he said. "You save wear and tear on trucks by putting them on flat cars, but then you pay the railroad, instead; so you pay one way or another.

"At the present time, we are using the railroad service only for overflow business. If we haven't enough tractors to haul them over the road, we ship them by rail."

So seriously have some drivers regarded the substitution of flatcars for over-the-road hauling that the drivers of J. M. Walker & Sons, Inc., with main offices in Providence, struck last December in protest against inauguration of the service by their firm. They returned to work the following day, when officials of the firm promised to use the rail-truck service infrequently.

Another truck operator, Everett Arbor, chairman of the board of the Consolidated Motor Lines, Inc., of this city, was enthusiastic about the new flat-car service.

Support for Program

"I'm all for it," he said. "It turns back to the railroads some of the freight they formerly enjoyed, and we get ours, too. I am anxious for them to extend the service to other territory.

"It takes the trucks off the roads, so we can forget about them until they get there. That is quite a relief, I can tell you, with traffic conditions as they are today. We are no longer subject to road delays and weather delays. We are through now by 7 a. m., which we never would be under the over-the-road system."

Mr. Arbor said his drivers "are perfectly satisfied with the new plan for this reason—in the local area it creates work, through added business, and so offsets the over-the-road work that has been taken away."

Freight Rate Cut In South Decried By New England

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—New England Governors informed President Roosevelt yesterday that they opposed any changes in southern railroad freight rates that would result in "unfair discrimination." Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, spokesman for the Governors, after talking with the President, said:

"It looks as if the difficulties on this freight rate differential could be ironed out to the advantage of all parts of the country."

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine left with the President a statement of the Governors' views on the freight case pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Southern Governors have asked the Commission to adjust rates they believed prejudicial to their section. Governor Barrow's statement said:

"There appears to be a theory in certain quarters that this question is susceptible of solution by sectional concessions involving rail rates on one hand, and certain types of legislation now pending, on the other. Even if such a course involving legislative and judicial bodies could be considered ethical, New England would be opposed to the proposed changes." He referred to a "trade" that Representative Connery (D) of Massachusetts said had been made between Southern Governors and the President for southern support of wage-hour legislation. His statement continued:

"Fundamental principles of rate-making dictate the preservation, rather than the destruction, of industry through unfair discrimination. The fact that existing rates have been long in effect without destruction of industry would seem to constitute a proper premise from which to present our case to the Interstate Commerce Commission."

The New England Governors recently were granted permission by the Commission to intervene in the southern Governors' petition for rate changes. Gov. Robert E. Quinn, Rhode Island, brought up the subject of freight rates at the White House conference and predicted a "satisfactory settlement."

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January
Snow White Sale
Plan to save in this extraordinary event.

4 GENERATIONS OF BANKING SERVICE
1ST TRUST & DEPOSIT COMPANY
To SYRACUSE and CENTRAL NEW YORK

Chappells
are now holding Annual January Reduction in All Departments
Before You Buy Shop Chappells for Greater Savings
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
WELLS & COVERLY'S
INCORPORATED
334 SOUTH SALINA STREET
Semi-Annual Suit and Overcoat Sale

BUFFALO, N. Y.
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EDWARDS
Money-Saving Sales
Throughout January

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Projansky's Annual
JANUARY FUR SALE
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Custom Furrier to Gentlewomen
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The lovely, new, colorful wallpaper is now spaciously displayed in our store. And it is every bit as practical as beautiful. Every paper, for instance, is washable and fast-to-light. Drop in today and see our select line.
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MADE by master craftsmen, using the famous Spring Air construction, this is a mattress of unparalleled comfort and durability. Its whipcord ticking is a fabric never before used to our knowledge as a mattress cover . . . unusual, durable and attractive. One of the finest mattresses we've ever offered . . . and that is your guarantee of the soundest, most refreshing sleep you've ever enjoyed.
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$10,000 Worth to Sell for $4,000! Every Piece Perfect!
Extra Salespeople to Serve You!
All sizes and types of stemware in sparkling crystal, dainty tinted shades and the rich, gem-like deep colors! This beautiful glassware wasn't made to sell at these low prices! Every piece is in a higher class . . . and you can tell as much the minute you see it. Quantities, of course, are limited. . . . SO HURRY!
Values from 25c to $1!
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Three-Thread / Four-Thread / Seven-Thread — Now 79c
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Have piping hot water always on tap. Pay only $1.00 a month rent for the gas heater, plus the cost of gas consumed. No obligation to buy.
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Will the Bruins Win Championship?—Conacher Through—Local Boy Signs

Selecting a Stanley Cup Champion Is Precarious

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Will the Bruins win the Stanley Cup? Your guess is as good as mine or anyone else. Because of the modern money-making system of final playoffs, the best team is never sure to survive the ordeal. With such conditions prevailing it is silly to attempt a choice at this distance.

Hockey is a peculiar game. Perhaps, because of its peculiarity, it acquires such popularity. Few professional sports neglect the opportunity for all possible monetary gain and few pro sports excel pro hockey in that respect.

Hockey Fan Studied

The hockey moguls study the hockey fan at all times and aim to please. The managers engage in verbal bombasts hopeful of headline publicity and player feuds crop out frequently to awaken new fan interest. Schedules are arranged to give home fans the night they are most likely to attend and the playoffs are devised to reap financial harvests.

Because of the gate-receipt schedules necessitating hardships first on one and then on the other team, and the drawn-out playoffs, few present day hockey teams are able to maintain a degree of consistency. Tonight the Bruins might play a nearly perfect game of hockey and then be thrown into a schedule of too many games in too few days, taxing the player beyond his endurance and resulting in a game that would be far from perfect hockey.

With these conditions prevailing, not to mention other overnight handicaps such as injuries and whatnots, it is silly to attempt to forecast final winners. By process of elimination later in the season, the brave prognosticator can come close at least. Right now it would seem quite safe to state that Detroit Red Wings, Stanley Cup champions the past two seasons, will not repeat.

Bruins Have Balance

But once the playoffs start, one guess is as good as another. The Bruins have been named among the favorites in the running because they have balance. New York Rangers are being picked for the cup honors by an even greater majority and Toronto Maple Leafs are not being overlooked. Along with those three will be three other teams in the finals and if any one of the other three should happen to hit upon a winning streak, the entire applecart might be upset.

Many times great teams have raced through an entire hockey season only to be engulfed by the playoff intricacies—witness the great Bruin team of 1929-30. That club won 38 games, tied one and lost only five in the 44-game schedule. Its record never has been equaled and it should have been a cinch to win the Stanley Cup.

Those Bruins managed to survive a grueling four-game series with Maroons and had little left in the way of stamina for the final two-out-of-three. Canadiens finished second in the Canadian division with only 21 victories, nine ties and 14 defeats.

Entering the playoffs Canadiens became "hot" and swept through Chicago and Rangers and took the Stanley Cup honors right out of the grasp of the Bruins in two-straight games. Canadiens had no such team as the Bruins, but in those two final games they nullified the entire 44-game record of a better team. With such conditions existing, how is it possible to predict in hockey?

Ten Basketball Captains in Game

A grand total of 10 basketball captains, including the two present co-leaders, will participate in the annual game between the Tufts College varsity basketball quintet and the Alumni to be held this Saturday evening at the Cousens Gym. Seven of these former Jumbo leaders will don a uniform while Art Cochrane, present varsity coach and captain of basketball in 1931, will direct his charges from the sidelines.

While Co-captains Wojciechowski and Galuszka and their mates of the present varsity will undoubtedly enter the game the favorites, they will have their collective hands full in downing the impressive list of ex-Tufts "greats" that line up to offer the competition. The tentative starting lineup for the grads will include four ex-captains. Johnny Grinnell, leader of the 1935 quintet, will start at one forward pairing up with Izzy Harris, who captained the basketball team the following year. Tony Radvilas, a classmate of Harris' will jump center, while Dick Cochrane, brother of the present varsity coach and captain of the 1934 team will combine with last year's hoop leader, Lew Kyrios, at the guard positions.

Holdout Season Under Way With Several Players

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—The holdout season won't open officially until spring training gets under way, but there are enough dissatisfied players in Florida alone to give baseball club officials plenty to think about.

Even Dizzy Dean's perennial salary troubles can't top the complaints of Joe Medwick, Van Lingle Mungo, Paul Waner and Paul Derringer.

American League teams are in for some argument, too. Wes Ferrell, Washington pitcher who winters at Sarasota, objected to a $3000 salary cut. Russell Van Atta, spending the off-season here, returned his contract to the St. Louis Browns unsigned because he said he could not agree to some provisions having nothing to do with salary.

Dean's situation is unique, for him. Usually he demands a raise. But after his mediocre showing in 1937 "Ole Diz" admitted himself a reduction was in order. Even at that, the $10,000 pay check St. Louis offered almost floored the pitcher.

He said it represented a $15,500 slash. Dizzy stopped pumping gas at his Bradenton filling station to say he thought $17,500 would be about the right price.

At Sarasota, Waner intimated he thought the contract Pittsburgh sent him was more in line for a two-for-a-nickel player than for one of the leading left-handed hitters in the league.

The center of most of the trade discussions this winter, Mungo has heard nothing definite from the Brooklyn Dodgers. The fireball pitcher said he "rather expected a raise" and indicated there would be a big kick if the club offered less than the $15,000 he was reported to have been paid last season.

Mungo, who is instructing in a baseball school at Orlando, said he believed Manager Burleigh Grimes "will go to bat for me on a contract" despite their clashes of last summer.

Medwick, fishing and golfing here, fired his contract right back at the Cardinals with the statement a proffered raise was not enough. The leading batter and "most valuable" player in the National League did not divulge the amount offered or the salary he wanted.

Cincinnati is believed to have offered Derringer $7500. The pitcher said at Sarasota he would not accept what he called a $10,500 reduction.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—If "Jumping Jackie" Hunt, 176-pound halfback sensation at Huntington High down in West Virginia really is ticketed for Notre Dame, how come a certain well-known West Virginia coach has taken out a $10,000 insurance policy on the boy? . . . More than 83,000 fans—a bumper crop—have witnessed the first half of the college basketball season in Madison Square Garden.

Earl Whitehill, Cleveland southpaw, has learned it pays to read the papers . . . He drove all the way from Iowa through the snow to Cleveland to discuss his 1938 contract with C. C. Slapnicka, vice-president of the Indians . . . When he rolled into town he discovered Slapnicka was in Florida.

Joe Di Maggio looks good and feels the same way . . . Those stories about him going to demand $35,000 from the Yanks is strictly out . . . If Joe can settle for $22,500 he will be satisfied . . . Tom Sweeney, smart young sports scrivener on the Worcester (Mass.) Evening Gazette, brackets baseball, football, tennis, basketball and golf as the most honest sports . . . Hockey gets second place and boxing third . . . Three guesses as to which sport wound up in the cellar . . . (It starts with a "W.")

Larry MacPhail won the metropolitan wise-cracking championship in his first start . . . At the press conference inaugurating his appointment as executive vice-president of the Dodgers someone remarked, "well, it looks like the dawn of a new era" . . . Said Larry: "we've had too many eras (errors) already" . . . Davidson College in North Carolina claims the smallest basketball forward in the country in Johnny Tice who stands only five feet four, and weighs just 135.

International-American Hockey

Eastern Section

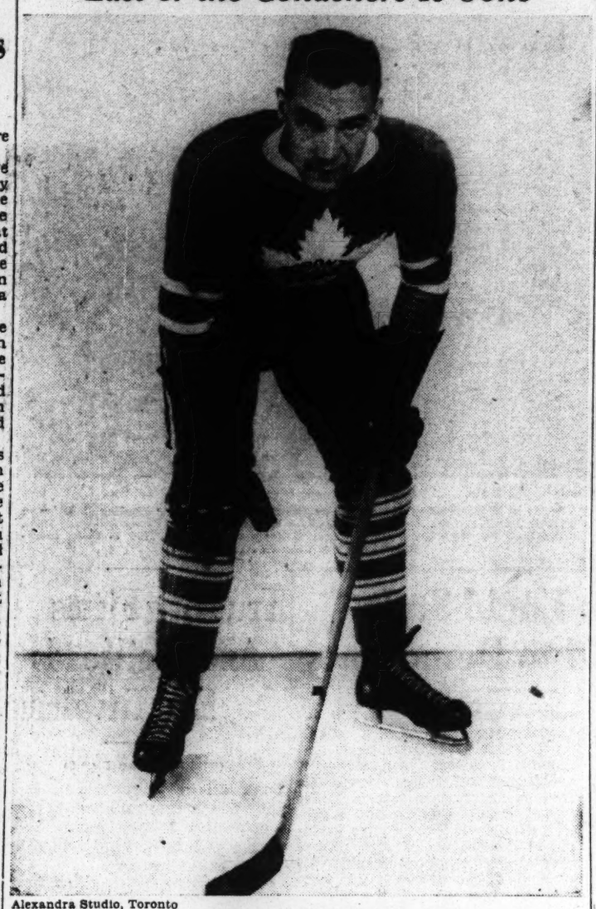
	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Providence	12	5	8	82	41	29
Philadelphia	14	1	11	78	62	29
Springfield	5	4	14	51	65	14
New Haven	5	4	16	43	70	14

Western Section

Cleveland	12	6	8	87	82	30
Pittsburgh	12	5	6	82	56	29
Syracuse	13	3	8	83	68	29

Results Jan. 19
Syracuse 5, New Haven 2.
Philadelphia 3, Providence 2.

Last of the Conachers Is Gone



Alexandra Studio, Toronto
Charles "Chuck" Conacher
Big Right Winger of the Toronto Maple Leafs and Brother of Lionel, Former Maroon Defenseman, Retired From Hockey Yesterday

Hockey Dribblings Here and There

There must be more to the resignation of Charles Conacher from the Toronto Maple Leafs than has appeared in print to date. The big fellow has been unfortunate in the matter of injuries in recent years it is true, but there have been rumblings emanating from Toronto hinting at causes bordering on dissatisfaction, etc.

The big fellow was chosen captain this season to succeed Happy Day and it was thought that that would clear an existing atmosphere of "something wrong." While nothing has been said by the management, the Toronto press has time and again intimated that something was wrong with "Chuck" other than injuries.

He spent nine seasons in the National Hockey League including the present season. In all he has scored a total of 200 goals according to Canadian Press figures and 324 assists. He won the N. H. L. individual scoring honors in 1935-36 with 36 goals and 21 assists.

Last year and this season he spent much of the time on the sidelines. His scoring records were nil by comparison with former years. Weighing over 200 pounds and being unusually fast for a big man, he boasted one of the hardest right-hand shots in hockey. He played his best hockey as a partner on the Maple Leaf "kid" line with Harvey Jackson and Joe Primeau. Conny Smythe had hoped to put Conacher on defense eventually.

His oldest brother, Lionel, retired from hockel at the conclusion of last year and the ice sport has lost two colorful figures. Of the 1931-32 Toronto Stanley Cup championship team only two players now remain, Red Horner and Harvey Jackson. Other members still in hockey, but with other teams, are Alex Levinsky, Bob Gracie, Syd Howe and Happy Day.

Three four-point games are on the schedule for tonight although they are not particularly vital to the present Boston interests. Bruins are engaged in a race with Rangers and tonight's results have no bearing on that situation. Defeating a team in your own division prevents the other fellow from two points plus the two to the winner.

While these games are not especially interesting to Boston they do mean much to those engaged. Chicago and Detroit come together at Detroit and if the Red Wings are to make the playoffs they must do so at the expense of the Hawks.

Americans are tied with Canadiens for second place in the Canadian group and are playing host to the Conacher-less Maple Leafs. While that game is in progress the Canadiens will be battling their intra-city rivals, Maroons, at Montreal.

Bruins and Rangers can do nothing but glare since neither team has a scheduled game before the week end. The locals practiced at the Boston Arena this noon, with a skeleton crew, several of the players having gone home and will rejoin the club in Toronto tomorrow night.

Rangers have nothing to do but rest and practice until next Sunday night when they entertain the Montreal Maroons. Bruins play in Toronto Saturday night and Chicago, Sunday night.

W. M.

Conacher's Record

By the Canadian Press

Toronto, Jan. 20

Charlie Conacher, who retired from hockey yesterday, fired 210 goals in his nine-season career with Toronto Maple Leafs. He got an even 200 in National League games.

Charlie placed third among the scorers once and tied fourth twice. His record, not including playoffs:

	G	A	Pts
1929-30	20	9	29
1930-31	31	12	43
1931-32	34	14	48
1932-33	14	19	33
1933-34	32	20	52
1934-35	36	21	57
1935-36	23	15	38
1936-37	3	5	8
1937-38	7	9	16
Totals	200	124	324

Princeton Takes Season's Initial Eastern Triumph

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	Won	Lost	—Points— For	Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	3	0	148	107	1.000
Harvard	2	1	113	103	.667
Cornell	2	1	124	139	.667
Columbia	1	1	119	102	.667
Pennsylvania	1	1	77	77	.500
Princeton	1	3	127	131	.250
Yale	0	4	120	168	.000

Result Jan. 19
Princeton 34, Yale 25.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Princeton has found a club it can beat in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League and things are a little brighter around Nassau Hall.

The fact that the Tigers' lone victory in the circuit was scored, 34 to 25, last night, at the expense of Yale, an ancient and honored enemy, does a good deal to help the Tigers' morale. Princeton lost Johnny Vruwink, crack forward and captain before the campaign got underway, and then was further disorganized by three straight whippings in the league.

Yale, the league's cellar club, stayed with the Tigers in the first half and Princeton led at the intermission by the slim margin of 17-16. In the second half Yale's defense fell apart and Dave Lloyd, Princeton forward, paced his team to its first triumph in the league.

Lloyd topped the scorers with 13 points. Capt. Carroll Franz and Tom Erickson of Yale had nine each for the Blue.

Yale meets the strong Cornell outfit Saturday in one of the two league games that night. It will be played at New Haven. Pennsylvania, apparently headed for a mediocre season, has an even tougher assignment. The Quakers meet Dartmouth, unbeaten in three league starts, at Hanover the same night.

Cobb Praises New National Baseball

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Tyrus Raymond Cobb, who rocketed to baseball fame as an American League star, yesterday praised the National League for adoption of a ball expected to reduce heavy scoring.

Cobb, always an advocate of the "dead ball," said the older major league circuit had made a move in the right direction by adding one more stitch to the seam of the sphere. He said:

"It means more close games. More close games mean more excitement for the crowd. It means better pitching and more base running.

"Anybody would rather watch one of those 2-1 or 3-2 games even if it is on a sand lot, than a 12-to-1 game, even if played in a world series."

Although conceding the National League had taken a forward step in adopting a less lively ball, Cobb thinks the circuit has a long way to go to catch up with the American League.

"The American League always has been more progressive, has the better players and plays the better ball," he said.

Cobb lives on a country estate at Atherton.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Hughie Critz signed by Giants and Babe Herman by Cubs.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Only One Chosen

That only one player should win the right this year to have his name placed in baseball's Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y., as the result of the votes cast by the members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America is certainly a surprise. Each of the members of that organization was asked to submit the names of 10 players with those who received 75 per cent of the votes cast being chosen for the honor. There were 262 members of the association who sent in ballots, and the only player to get at least 75 per cent was Grover Cleveland Alexander, who received 212. This is the first time in the three years of balloting that only one player has been named. In 1936 five players were successful, and in 1937 three won the honor, so that the average per year is only three, and were it not for the fact that the National and American League club owners took it upon themselves to name five at their recent joint meeting, there would be only nine entitled to honor places.

Staff Photo
Eddie Collins

All Worthy of the Honor

That all of the 14 baseball celebrities who have been named are worthy of the honor conferred on them cannot be questioned. Cobb, Wagner, Ruth, Mathewson, Johnson, Lajoie, Speaker, Young, Wright, Alexander, Mack, McGraw, Bulkeley and Johnson were indeed heroes of the great game, and any baseball Hall of Fame which did not include them would be unworthy of the name. What an outfield Cobb, Ruth and Speaker would make! And where could one get a better shortstop than George Wright in the days when professional baseball was just beginning to develop national importance, or Honus Wagner, or a better second baseman than Lajoie? Then, when we come to the managerial department of the game, which is certainly entitled to representation, one could never forget Mack and McGraw. And turning to the development of the leagues as well-managed organizations, the work done by Morgan G. Bulkeley as first president of the National League and that of Byron Bancroft Johnson as organizer and first president of the American League could never be overlooked. So far as the selecting has gone, it is all that could be asked for.

Must Change Requirements

It looks very much as if either some other way of selecting the players should be adopted, or else the requirement of getting at least 75 per cent of the ballots cast be lowered. Adding only one name a year is not going to be sufficient to take care of the players of the present century, including those of the years to come. It seems to me that if the baseball writers are to continue to do the selecting, it would be best to lessen the percentage required from 75 to 50 or thereabouts. Had such a percentage been in force this year, there would have been seven successful players instead of one. Those who would have qualified besides Alexander would have been George Sisler, Willie Keeler, Eddie Collins, Rube Waddell, Frank Chance and Ed Delehanty, every one of whom is certainly entitled to enter the Hall of Fame. If some such step is not taken, there will be a lot of players who should be in it that will never get there.

Have Committee Pick Those Before 1900

With the exception of the five men who were selected by the National and American League club owners at their recent joint meeting in Chicago, no person connected with the game previous to 1900, unless he continued active into that century, has been named. Surely some of those who were most prominent during that time are just as worthy of being selected as those who have been active since 1900. There must be at least 20 persons of the earlier period who should be named, and it is to be hoped that some arrangement will be made for having plaques placed in the hall to their honor before the centenary of the game is celebrated next year. A couple of years ago a committee was picked to vote for the old-timers; but unfortunately this committee failed to give a single player votes enough to qualify. Now is the time to have a committee act on this situation and be authorized to name at least 10 of those active in the game previous to 1900.

N. E. College Results

Basketball

West Point 56, Brown 42.
Worcester Tech 49, Tufts 43.
U. of Maine 48, Bates 39.
Mass. State 37, Amherst 35.
Williams 38, Northeastern 27.

Squash Racquets

Yale 5, Wesleyan 0.
Yale Freshmen 5, Wesleyan Freshmen 0.

Swimming

Williams 47, Springfield 28.
Yale 57, Wesleyan 18.

National Hockey League Standing

American Section

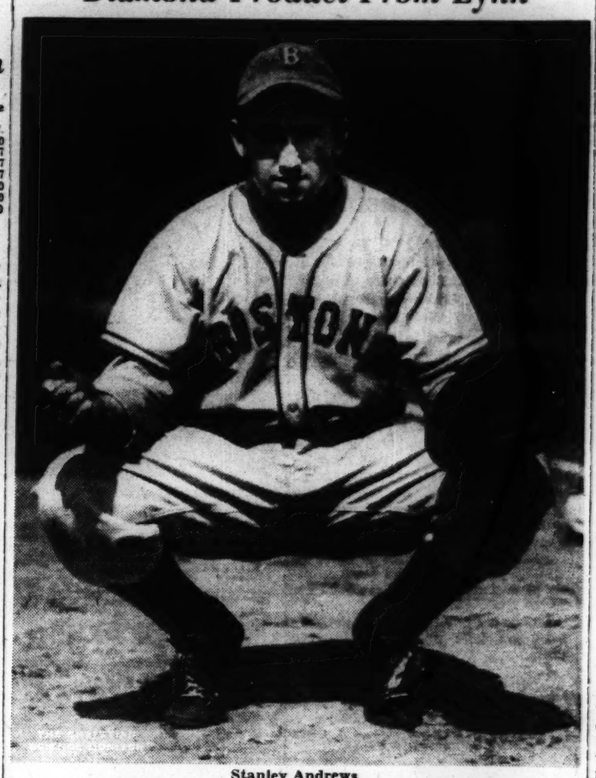
	Won	Tied	Lost	—Goals— For	Agst	Pts
Boston	17	2	6	65	49	36
Rangers	14	4	8	75	47	32
Chicago	7	6	13	46	68	20
Detroit	4	7	16	43	77	15

Canadian Section

Toronto	13	6	6	89	67	32
Americans	10	5	9	49	46	25
Canadiens	9	7	9	70	69	25
Montreal	8	3	15	51	85	19

Games Tonight
Montreal at Canadiens.
Toronto at Americans.
Chicago at Detroit.

Diamond Product From Lynn



Stanley Andrews
This Lynn Boy, Considered a High-Grade Catching Prospect, Is One of Six Minor-League Farm Hands Who Will Train With the Bees at Bradenton, Starting Late in February. Andrews Went to St. Petersburg With the Locals Last Spring. He Spent 1937 at Zanesville

Sporting Around the Hub

Midget Drivers in the Garden Final

A crack field of midget drivers, easily the strongest seen in this section, is ready for the final series of races on the Boston Garden speedway tonight. These races will decide the national indoor midget championship and the winner of the James Cagney Trophy, emblematic of the title. The usual bicycle sprint contests will open the evening's program.

Paul Rowe, the former B. U. star, will team with Lax and Jeremiah when the Boston Olympics meet the La Fontaine club in a Provincial Hockey League game on Garden ice Saturday night. Al Dewey is still on the bench with an injury sustained in the Drummondville contest last Saturday.

The program for the second annual dinner of the Baseball Writers' Association, Boston Chapter, is gradually taking shape. Tom Yawkey, who is now vacationing in the South, has promised to be present. Sale of tickets indicates that approximately 250 will fill the Parker House dining room the evening of Feb. 2.

After hearing St. Petersburg officials say that Bob Quinn "talked himself" out of that Florida city as a spring training base, it is interesting to note that a new clubhouse is now in the process of construction at Waterfront Park, something the town fathers would not do for the Boston team. The Cardinals will be housed at Waterfront this spring.

The only indoor track meet of the year open to the average athlete in and around Boston, the twenty-second annual games under the auspices of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held Saturday evening at association headquarters. Some 160 entries are expected, representing 21 schools, colleges and Y. M. C. A.'s.

A separate competition for dogs in costume will be an added novelty at the "Dogs of All Nations Revue," to be held at the Hotel Statler on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 2, as a forerunner to the Eastern Dog Club's annual show, Feb. 21 and 22. Manager D. B. Stanbro of the Statler has donated a handsome trophy for the special event.

Harvard's powerful swimming team won its seventeenth consecutive meet last night at Cambridge, defeating the visiting Brown natators by a convincing 58-to-17 score. The Crimson varsity 400-yard relay team of Don Barker, Don McKay, Bill Kendall and Capt. Charley Hutter was clocked at 1m. 36.7s., bettering the former Harvard and pool record of 1m. 37s., established in 1936. The unbeaten freshman swimmers smashed the first-year record for the 300-yard medley relay as they annexed their fourth straight triumph, 45 to 30, over the Brown frosh. Their time in the 300 was 3m. 13.8s. The former figure was 3m. 22.2s.

Entries close tonight for the eleventh annual Northeastern University interscholastic track meet at the Boston Garden a week from Saturday. At least 36 schools will probably enter before the deadline.

Riggs and Grant Appear Favorites To Reach Final

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—Prospects for a finals match between Bobby Riggs of Chicago, America's second ranking tennis player, and Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant, Davis Cup tiny mite of Atlanta, Ga., appeared likely as the two top favorites headed the field of seeded players into the quarterfinals of the fourteenth annual Dixie tennis tournament which opened Tuesday.

Riggs gained the bracket of eight by eliminating George Tolley, of the University of Miami, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Grant advanced to the quarterfinals without losing a set. The Davis Cupper dropped only four games in beating Bill Hardie, a teammate of Tolley, 6—2, 6—2.

Riggs ran through the first set losing two games but never being pushed. In the second set Tolley rallied to square the match with a brilliant exhibition of placement shots.

In the third set Riggs settled down and ran up a lead of 5—1. Tolley managed to outstroke the Chicagoan for two games and pull up to 3—5, but Riggs fairly blasted the Miami player from the court in the next game to win the match.

Grant was never extended in his match with Hardie. The Miamian played steadily but was no match for the veteran Atlanta star. This was the first real workout Grant has had in the tournament.

Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., seeded eighth when Bernie Coghlan of California, failed to arrive for the meet, advanced by defeating the veteran Wilmer Hines of Hollywood, Calif., 6—2, 7—5. The victory moved Cooke up as Riggs' next opponent.

Gardner Mulloy of Miami beat Jim Vuille, St. Petersburg, 6—3, 6—2, to gain a shot at Grant in the quarterfinals.

Frank Kovacs, the lanky star San Francisco youngster, continued to attract attention in the winter circuit by beating Gus Ganzonmuller of New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Charles Harris of West Palm Beach eliminated George Pero of Miami, 9—7, 6—0.

Martyn Buxby of Miami defeated Burtz Boulware of Atlanta, 8—6, 6—3.

Wayne Sabin of Los Angeles, a member of the United States Davis Cup team, appeared to be in top form as he blasted his way past Vernon Marcum of Lakeland, Fla., 6—0, 6—0.

Qualifying Medal to Kowal

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—H. J. Kowal of Utica, N. Y., won the qualifying medal in the Miami Biltmore amateur golf tournament yesterday with a par 71. His outgoing 32 was three under par, but he slipped coming back. Charles Mayo Jr. of New York and Richard Keil of Indianapolis were one stroke back at 72. A card of 83 or better was necessary to qualify for the match play.

Glidden Defeats Galowin

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Germain G. Glidden, national champion, yesterday defeated Stanley Galowin, another New Yorker, in the final match of the New York State squash racquets championship. The scores were: 15—5, 12—15, 17—15, 15—11.

Ivy League Basketball

Princeton 34, Yale 25.

All Amateur Hockey Players to Be Queried

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Frederick W. Rubien, chairman of the A. A. U. hockey committee, announced yesterday that all players and teams in the national amateur championships next month must furnish proof of amateur status and must be registered with the amateur athletic union.

"The amount of amateur registration attending the championships may indicate whether or not the United States will send a hockey team to the 1940 Olympic games," Rubien said in announcing the rules for the national tournament in Boston Feb. 25-27.

"The tournament is expected to reveal whether America can stand on its own feet in this branch of athletics. In addition to being a registered amateur, each player on every team must be an American citizen."

The Boston Olympics won the championship last year, with the Holzbaugh-Fords of Detroit runners-up.

Heyliger Recalled

ST. PAUL, Jan. 20 (AP)—Vic Heyliger, former University of Michigan hockey star who has been playing with the St. Paul American Association club, last night announced he had been ordered to report to the Chicago Black Hawks of the National League. He said he would leave today for Chicago. No details were disclosed.

P. C. C. Basketball

Wash. State 51, Washington 46.
Oregon St. 43, Montana 31.

Andrews Among Young Players Going With Bees

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bees' training camp at Bradenton will be enlivened by the younger influence again this spring, as it was at St. Petersburg in 1937. Bob Quinn, president of the local National League club, announced today that six minor leaguers not listed on the regular roster will be taken to the Florida camp in February. And, incidentally, the starting time for the first squad of batterymen is little more than a month away.

Among this group of six, which will probably increase as departing time approaches, is Stanley Andrews, a catcher who took his early schooling on the sandlots of Lynn. Stan caught for the Bees' Zanesville farm in the Class C Middle Atlantic last season, appearing in 115 ball games. He finished with a batting average of .299, which is good enough considering the fact that Zanesville inaugurated his professional career.

Good Throwing Arm

A well-built lad, Andrews has one of those powerful throwing arms that is the envy of all backstops. He is a stronger and more accurate tosser than several catchers holding down regular berths in the majors. His hitting and handling of pitchers will improve. The Lynn youngster made the southern trip last spring for the first time. He will leave Boston Feb. 23 with the initial squad.

Other Zanesville rookies scheduled to train at Brandenton are William Ford, pitcher, and Jim Southern, outfielder. Both were present at St. Pete in '37. Ford, a husky collegian from Pennsylvania who stands well over the six-foot mark, is regarded very highly by Bob Quinn. Southern hit .296 in the Middle Atlantic League last year.

Joe Ereno, a catcher built along the lines of Cleveland's Frank Pytlak—heavy, and close to the ground—will join the first squad at Bradenton Feb. 25. Joe, also a member of the St. Pete crowd last spring, batted .292 with the Bees' Beaver Falls farm in the Pennsylvania State League.

From Salisbury, Bob Quinn's club in the Class D North Carolina State circuit, come John Seasoltz and Julius Klein, a pair of young pitchers. Each will be making his first appearance at a big league training camp. Seasoltz won 13 and lost nine. Klein's record was 11 and 10.

Bees May Trade

It develops that Bob Quinn is holding back the Bees' roster because he is not at all certain how many of the 1937 crowd will be reporting at Bradenton. In other words, a trade may brighten local prospects at any moment. Bob may close a deal with Brooklyn now that Larry MacPhail, always a willing dealer, is general manager there. All trade talk in that vicinity involves Van Mungo, pitcher. Bob will make an effort to open negotiations at the annual New York baseball writers' dinner next week.

Elbie Fletcher, the Milton boy who appeared in 148 games at first base last season and accepted more total chances than any other player at that position, visited the Beehive yesterday and signed his 1938 contract. Bob Quinn expressed confidence in Manager Casey Stengel's ability to improve Elbie's batting. Although not definitely decided as yet, Fletcher will probably leave with the Feb. 23 group, as he has in the past.

The Bees have cut Catcher Lincoln Wasem from their reserve list, releasing him outright to the Hollywood club of the Pacific Coast League. Johnny Babich, right-handed pitcher who has not completely recovered from an arm injury, is placed on option with Hollywood.

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox revealed yesterday that six players are now under contract for the 1938 American League campaign. Jack Wilson, Johnny Peacock and Bobby Doerr were signed before going home last fall. Joe Vosmik, the newcomer from St. Louis, signed a three-year document with Cleveland in 1936, so is therefore covered for '38. Manager Joe Cronin also owns a holdover contract. Bob Daughters, young outfielder from Rocky Mount, affixed his signature several weeks ago.

Temple Gridiron Schedule

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20 (AP)—Three of the nation's undefeated football teams in 1937, Pittsburgh, Albright and Villanova, will play Temple here this fall. The Temple schedule, announced yesterday, lists Pitt, Albright, Texas Christian and Georgetown as new opponents. The schedule: Sept. 24—Albright, Oct. 1—Pittsburgh; 7—Texas Christian; 14—Bucknell; 21—Boston College; 28—Georgetown. Nov. 5—Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass.; 12—Villanova; 19—Michigan State at East Lansing, Mich.; Dec. 3—Florida at Miami, Fla.

Record to Be Claimed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 20 (AP)—"Cap" Creede, crack sprinter, negotiated the 50-yard event in 30.4 seconds as the Williams College varsity tank team beat the Springfield natators, 47 to 28, here last night and a New England record will be claimed for Creede.

Freshman Elected

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 20 (AP)—Gustave T. Broberg of Torrington, Conn., has been elected captain of the Dartmouth freshman basketball team.

New Playing Rules

Semi-pro baseball now has its own playing rules. They are identical with those of the American and National Leagues with the exception of fines and suspensions. The new rules are presented in the new 1938 National Semi-Pro Baseball Guide.

American Hockey Association

Wichita 3, Kansas City 1.

Amusements

BOSTON

Program of SIBELIUS SONGS THEODATE JOHNSON
SOPRANO
SUN. AFT., JAN. 23 Cleveland Severance Chamber Music Hall
THUR. EVE., JAN. 27 Boston — Steinert Hall
MON. AFT., FEB. 7 New York — Town Hall

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Greta Garbo—Charles Boyer "CONQUEST"
Wendy Barrie—Mischa Auer "Prescription for Romance"

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROWTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

"The funniest show of the year."—LIFE.
ED WYNN in the New Musical Hit HOORAY FOR WHAT!
46 St. W. of B'way. WINTER GARDEN. Evgs.: Sats., $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 and $3.30. Orch., $2.20 and $4.40. Mail Orders Filled. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evgs 8:40 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40
4TH MONTH: THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT: "Deeply moving, perfectly acted."—George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
44th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 LAc. 4-4377. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Best seats $3 Seats now selling through February 26th.

Business and Industry

Business Repledges Cooperation with Government for Recovery

Commerce and Finance

J. F. T. O'Connor Resigns Position As Currency Head

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The White House announced today the resignation of J. F. T. O'Connor as Comptroller of the Currency, and said President Roosevelt had asked that it not take effect until April 1.

Mr. O'Connor, Los Angeles attorney, who is expected to run for the Democratic nomination for Governor of California in the August primaries, said in his letter of resignation he wished to return to his home State "to take care of pressing matters there."

The letter was dated Jan. 14. Replying under date of Jan. 19, the President said: "In view of the fact there remains important unfinished work in connection with the payment of dividends to depositors in closed national banks requiring at least your part-time attention, I shall ask you to withhold your resignation until April first."

"In my opinion," the President added, "this course of action will enable you to take care of the pressing matters in your home state of California and yet gives you an opportunity to return here as often as necessity requires during the interim."

The President's letter was addressed to "My dear Jefty."

Mr. O'Connor reviewed at length the banking crisis of the Roosevelt first term. He declared the "banking structure of the nation was never on a more solid basis than it is today."

"Our banks have ample funds either on hand or temporarily held under Federal Reserve requirements to meet any and every legitimate demand of business," he said.

Of the $1,000,000,000 lent by the Government to relieve distressed depositors in closed banks, he said depositors in national banks, over which his office has supervision, received almost $400,000,000. This, together with cash on hand and the proceeds of securities and other assets liquidated, he said, had enabled the comptroller's office to distribute to depositors $893,476,548 since the bank holiday.

Marshall D. Riggs of Dallas, Texas, who was appointed first deputy comptroller two weeks ago, will become acting comptroller when O'Connor leaves. Mr. Diggs, appointed by O'Connor and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, succeeded William Prentiss Jr., who moved to San Francisco to become chief national bank examiner of the 12th Federal Reserve District.

Mr. Diggs is a native of Tennessee and is a graduate of Epworth University (now Oklahoma City University) and the Yale Law School He practiced law in Chicago and Minneapolis, and in the World War attained the rank of captain in the army.

He has been in the comptroller's office since January, 1934, as executive assistant to the comptroller. In this capacity, he represented O'Connor in dealings with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

To Quit Post

Associated Press

J. F. T. O'Connor

Comptroller of the Currency, Who Offers Resignation, Is Expected to Seek Governorship of California

B. J. Van Ingen & Co. Heads 1937 List In Municipal Offerings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The list of participants in municipal syndicate offerings during the year 1937 and in the fourth quarter of that year is headed by B. J. Van Ingen & Co., according to a compilation of new municipal issue offerings in the New York market by Dow, Jones & Co.

The net totals for each firm indicate the aggregate face amount of new issues in which various houses acted either as syndicate manager or as a participant and which were publicly offered in the New York market. The totals do not represent the actual amount of bonds underwritten by each house and as a result some of the smaller investment firms may appear well up on the list while other larger houses which actually underwrote a larger amount of bonds but appeared in syndicates offering a smaller total amount of bonds may appear farther down or may not be included in this list.

Houses which participated in syndicate offering $100,000,000 or more bonds during the year are as follws (000 omitted):

B. J. Van Ingen & Co.	$275,427
Ctone Webster & Blodget	247,048
Ladenburg, Thalman	241,294
Bancamerica-Blair	208,485
G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.	194,393
Halsey Stuart	185,892
Brown Harriman	169,760
Darby & Co.	167,608
E. Lowber Stokes	167,567
E. H. Rollins	166,686
First Boston Corp.	165,364
Phelps, Penn & Co.	161,899
E. B. Smith & Co.	154,510
Lehman Bros.	150,755
Kidder, Peabody	141,803
White, Weld & Co.	139,973
Shields & Co.	139,498
Lazard Freres	138,509
Morse Bros. & Co.	135,122
Blyth & Co.	127,358
Hemphill, Noyes	125,428
Hannahs, Ballin & Lee	124,244
Haligarten & Co.	123,200
R. H. Moulton	119,549
Graham, Parsons	118,416
Eldredge & Co.	117,567
R. W. Pressprice & Co.	116,536
Estabrook & Co.	112,549
Washburn & Co.	112,484
L. F. Rothschild	110,309
Butcher & Sherrerd	110,000
Burr & Co.	109,259
Dean, Witter	103,300

Brokers Hold Less U. S. Steel Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Of the 8,703,252 common shares of United States Steel Corp., outstanding at the close of 1937, 2,140,955 shares or 24.6 per cent were in brokers' names, contrasted with 2,246,164 or 25.81 per cent held by brokers three months earlier, the company announced.

Of 3,602,811 preferred shares outstanding at the year-end, 398,391 shares or 11.06 per cent were in brokers' names, against 407,631 shares of 11.31 on September 30 last.

Abitibi Power Sale Denied by Court

TORONTO (CP)—Justice Charles McTague refused to approve the sale of assets of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company to a new company to be formed.

The plan for reorganization and sale of the company was proposed by a committee, headed by Joseph P. Ripley of New York, and approved by a majority vote of stockholders. It was opposed by several factions, including bondholders.

The proposed sale was to have been covered by a $50,000,000 bond mortgage.

Milk Production in U. S. In '37 Highest Since '34

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported milk production of Jan. 1 was slightly higher than a year ago and the highest since 1934.

It predicted production would continue above the 1937 level during the remainder of the winter feeding season and that butter prices during the first half of 1938 would average below the corresponding 1937 period and approximate the prices of the first halves of 1935 and 1936.

Canadian Exports of Base Metals Set New Record

OTTAWA (CP)—A new record for base metal exports was made by Canadian mines in 1937, providing one of the features of the mining industry during the year, the Department of Mines and Resources reported.

Sales of nickel, copper, lead and zinc to foreign countries reached a total of $146,914,000 in the 12 months ending Nov. 31, 1937, compared with $96,532,000 a year before. Shipments of the four metals to the United Kingdom were valued at $76,813,000, a gain of $27,067,000.

Cities Service Co. Forms Subsidiaries To Comply With Act

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of two subsidiary service corporations to take over duties now performed by the parent companies was announced by Cities Service Company as a further step to comply with provisions of the Public Utility Holding Act.

One corporation, which will service, manage and negotiate financial transactions or contractural relations for utility properties of Cities Service will be named Electrical Engineers, Inc., the other is Petroleum Engineers, Inc., which will act in similar capacity for the system's extensive oil properties. It was reported Cities Service had under consideration the creation of two other corporations, one to handle its natural gas interests and the other its real estate properties.

Cities Service has not registered under the Utility Act, the constitutionality of which is now being contested in the Supreme Court by Electric Bond & Share. The steps taken by Cities Service, it was pointed out, would enable the company to meet certain requirements in the Public Utility Act, should it be declared constitutional by the high court.

Public Service Net Equals $2.67 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Public Service Corporation of New Jersey reports for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, a net income, after all expenses and charges, of $24,531,606.

This is equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $2.67 a share on the outstanding common stock, and compares with a net of $24,612,933, or $2.68 a common share, earned in 1936. Gross operating revenues for the year aggregated $126,795,021, compared with $122,843,047 in 1936, an increase of $3,951,974.

Brooke Heads Nickel Plate And Pere Marquette Roads

CLEVELAND (AP)—George D. Brooke, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and executive vice-president of the Pere Marquette and Nickel Plate railroads, has been elected to the presidency of the two latter lines.

In all three positions Mr. Brooke, 59, succeeds W. J. Harahan. He also is a director of all three roads.

Directors of Nickel Plate (New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads) also elected two new directors—Robert R. Young of New York, chairman of Alleghany Corp., which controls the three associated roads and others; and W. J. Stevenson, of Cleveland, former Nickel Plate general counsel. One of the vacancies was created by the resignation of Elton Hoyt 2d, of Cleveland, and the other was of long standing.

Netherlands India Trade Is Damaged By War in Orient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Exporters in Java and Sumatra are much concerned about the consequences of the Sino-Japanese conflict, which not only adversely influences their sales on the Chinese market but especially their substantial exports of oil, corn, kapok stones, tapioca, rubber and sugar to Japan.

Moreover, a continued Chinese boycott of Japanese goods might also have an unfavorable effect on Netherlands Indian sugar exports. For large quantities of Java sugar for the Chinese market used to be sent to Japan, where it was refined, to be sold by Japan on the Chinese market as "soft sugar." As long as the conflict lasts, the exports of Japanese "soft sugar" will be practically stopped.

Effect of Conflict

The extent to which Netherlands Indian exports are suffering from the Japanese military activities in China may be judged from the following figures:

Netherlands Indian Exports to Japan, 1937

	July Tons	Aug. Tons	Sept. Tons	Oct. Tons
Sugar	40,000	21,000	10,000	
Corn (Java)	2,300	1,800	1,150	500
Kapok stones	1,225	473	250	..
Rubber	1,100	400	200	..

As regards oil products complete figures were not available at the time of wriitng but the Japanese oil law of some time ago which obliged foreign oil companies in Japan to maintain sufficient oil stocks to meet the requirements of six months' consumption, now makes further large imports from abroad superfluous. And this is just the aim of Japan's recent currency control and import restriction measures.

The havoc to Netherlands Indian exports is so much the more apparent if one realizes that in the first six months of 1937 exports to Japan amounting to 712,000 tons at a value of 24,400,000 florins ($13,500,000) showed a considerable increase over the corresponding period of 1936, when they amounted to 610,000 tons and 15,800,000 florins.

Imports From Japan

Meanwhile Japan's imports into Netherlands India continue to show large increases. Trade between Japan and Netherlands India for many years has left a Japanese import balance in Netherlands India, but this year the situation has grown still worse. In the first six months of 1936 Japanese imports into Netherlands India amounted to 129,300 tons to the value of 34,000,000 florins, and in the corresponding period of 1937 these imports were 186,000 tons and 63,200,000 florins.

Sixty per cent of Japan's imports are textiles, in direct competition with Netherlands textile products. In recent years a quota system for Japanese imports was enforced but nevertheless this left apparently ample room for a further increase of Japanese imports by nearly 50 per cent according to weight and by nearly 100 per cent according to value.

After several attempts and long-drawn negotiations recently a new trade agreement was concluded between Netherlands India and Japan. This agreement, however, needs still to be signed by the Governments. In the meantime the effect of this agreement is practically reduced to naught for the time being, as a result of Japan's latest import restrictions.

Engineering Awards 9 P. C. Above 1937

By the Associated Press

New York Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday amounted to $47,669,000, or 12 per cent above the previous week and 9 per cent above the corresponding week in 1937, "Engineering News-Record" reported today.

Private construction showed a 53 per cent gain over the previous week and 58 per cent over the corresponding week in 1937.

The comparative table showed:

	This Week	Year Ago
Private	$24,182,000	$15,317,000
Federal	2,338,000	4,682,000
State-Municipal	21,149,000	23,942,000
Total	47,669,000	43,941,000

Reorganization Plan Filed With the ICC By the Monon Road

WASHINGTON (AP)—The protective committee for holders of debtors' refunding mortgage gold bonds of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon) Railway Company has filed a reorganization plan with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Alfred H. Meyers acted as chairman of the committee. The plan would involve assessments from stockholders to supply funds for rehabilitation of the road. Unless the stockholders are able to pay the assessments the plan envisages placing the railroad in the hands of its creditors.

Preferred stockholders would get one share of new common stock for each share of their preferred stock upon payment of an assessment at the rate of $15 a share, under the reorganization plan. Common stockholders would receive new certificates on A one to one ratio on payment of assessments of $30 a share of stock now held.

The reorganization plan revealed that the Louisville and Nashville, and the southern railroads together, own approximately 77 per cent of the preferred stock of the Monon, 93 per cent of its common stock and nearly all its unsecured obligations.

The road operates between Chicago and Louisville.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Mexican Electric Plants—The Federal Electrical Commission announces tentative plans for the construction of a hydroelectric plant. The commission proposes to commence construction this month on a site at Ixapantongo in the Rio Bravo Valley. The proposed unit will be capable of developing 15,000 horsepower, and generating equipment alone will cost about $1,890,000 exclusive of the cost of the dam. Two more units will be added, which will increase the total available energy to 80,000 horsepower and the total cost, exclusive of dams, from about $4,860,000 to about $5,400,000.

* * *

Mule Tariff Removed—The export tariff on mules which has been in effect in Mexico for a number of years has been removed under the terms of a recent official decree. Under the terms of the decree the former export duty on mules, which was approximately $55 on all mules over four feet five inches in height, has been removed.

* * *

Mexico Improves Bridge—Construction of additional space to care for automobile traffic into the United States from Mexico and a new freight shed on the American side are among the improvements contemplated for the international bridge at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. A through traffic lane with stalls for inspection of locally transported goods will be provided for regular traffic between Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, thus avoiding the necessity of intercity traffic waiting for the tourist lane to clear.

* * *

Cuban Lard Imports—According to recent reports, imports of American hog lard into Cuba during November were the heaviest for any one month since the signing of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement between Cuba and the United States. These imports totaled 5,387,844 pounds, against 3,791,841 pounds during the preceding month and 3,215,000 pounds in November, 1936.

* * *

Cuban Sugar Exports—Cuba's export trade in raw sugar from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1937, amounted to 2,341,960 long tons, compared with 2,289,235 long tons during the like period of 1936. Of the total sugar exports during the period under review, 1,749,278 long tons were shipped to the United States, compared with 1,482,566 shipped during the like period of 1936.

* * *

Cuban Advertising—Cuban firms or individuals having signs or advertisements placed on palms and other trees near highways or railroads must remove them, according to the terms of a law recently passed in Cuba. If such signs and advertisements are not removed after a certain period, the Cuban National Tourist Corporation is empowered to have them removed. This decree is part of the Cuban National Tourist Corporation's program to make Cuba a more attractive vacation land for tourists.

* * *

Cuban Rice Crop—Production of rice in the Matanzas consular district of Cuba is estimated locally at 10,500,000 pounds for the year 1937, compared with 9,128,400 pounds recorded in 1936. Cultivation of rice on a commercial scale was started in the consular district in 1931 as a result of the restrictions on sugar cane planting and the consequent necessity of converting such lands for the production of other crops.

* * *

Cuban Tobacco Trade—The Cuban tobacco industry experienced a satisfactory year in 1937, in spite of the prevailing conditions in Spain, which resulted in a substantial curtailment of sales to that important market for Cuban tobacco. The demand for leaf tobacco was maintained at relatively high levels, as a result of increased exports and enlarged domestic consumption, with prices comparing favorably with those obtaining in 1936. Stocks of all grades were substantially reduced as a result of improved demand and transactions during the last of the year were practically limited to the 1937 tobacco crop.

* * *

Housing in Guatemala—A group of business men in Guatemala is planning to construct a number of small and medium-sized homes for sale or rent. The group owns land in the residential section of Guatemala City and plans to build thereon American type homes and in some instances to furnish them. Low-cost financing plans, similar to those used in the United States, by which a down payment can be made and subsequent monthly payments in lieu of rent applied on the purchase price, are being worked out.

* * *

Panama Exposition—A Sample Exposition will be held in Panama City beginning Feb. 1, 1938, and lasting for one month. The date of the exposition will coincide with the Central American Olympic Games, to be held in Panama City Feb. 8, through Feb. 24, 1938, in which it is reported 14 or more Central American countries will participate. A sizable number of American firms as well as firms of other nationalities already have contracted to occupy space at the exposition, and, according to the report, indications point to a successful project.

Business and Government: Leaders Pledge Co-Operation but Want Reforms Clarified

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Following is the text of the statement given to President Roosevelt yesterday by the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council:

We are keenly appreciative, Mr. President, of this opportunity to discuss with you the matters which affect the business situation and therefore the economic welfare of the people of the country. At our dinner in honor of Secretary Roper in Chicago you extended to us the invitation to meet with you and discuss ways and means that could be employed to improve the welfare of that portion of our population who have the lowest incomes. This is a subject we are indeed glad to have an opportunity to discuss. On the other hand, we cannot help but be deeply concerned at the present time over the economic welfare of the entire nation and believe that through co-operation it can be bettered.

Since extending to us this invitation, you have asked in your message to Congress that business and finance recognize that there is a new moral climate in America and "to cure such inequalities as they can cure without legislation, but to join their Government in the enactment of legislation where the ending of abuses and the steady functioning of our economic life call for Government assistance."

The members of this Council wish to re-pledge to you our acceptance of this responsibility and to assure you that we stand ready to function in the manner which you have indicated in so far as we are able.

Wages and Hours

An example is the proposed wage and hour legislation. A year ago we pledged to you our co-operation in the development of sound legislation in this field. There was proposed in Congress a bill which went very much further in federal control of wages and hours than is indicated by your message to Congress of Jan. 3.

It is true that this original proposed bill was materially modified, but as has been indicated by the congressional debate, the bill has aroused much opposition, even from quarters in sympathy with the objectives that your message indicates.

This Council wishes to record itself with you as being in sympathy with the objectives you have so clearly stated, namely "only legislation to end starvation wages and intolerable hours."

It is our earnest recommendation that a fresh study be made of this subject, and that the representatives of both labor and industry who participated in the administration of NRA be asked to consult with responsible representatives of Government before a decision is reached as to the type of legislation which will, in the long run, best accomplish your sound objectives.

Business Practices

Turning to the problem of abusive business practices which you dealt with in your message to Congress, the Council wishes to pledge to you its co-operation in developing legislation in this field. We recognize that the anti-trust laws are to an extent out-moded, and that in our present complicated economy it is necessary to be more specific than was found necessary in the past.

We share the views that you have expressed to us on several occasions that the co-operation within industries attempted under the NRA held much that it is desirable to preserve. We also recognize that monopolies and monopolistic practices are incompatible with democracy in this country except in the case of those industries that it is found necessary in the public interest to place under Government regulation.

Holding Companies

We will gladly work with you toward the principle of geographic decentralization of industry. We decry the use of the holding company for financial manipulations and undesirable extension of control in the hands of a few people. On the other hand,

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Daniel C. Roper

Secretary of Commerce

we view with grave concern any general move to outlaw proper holding companies with their many advantages for the public good or to interfere with the operations of the mass production industries, the economic benefits of which have been so clearly recognized by the people of this country and have been the envy of the civilized world.

We wish to impress upon you our sincere conviction that the first objective in the present situation must be the re-establishment of business activity and re-employment, and that reform of abuses must be conducted with a sympathetic understanding of the functioning of legitimate business.

We have had a committee working for some months on the subject of business laws, and this committee is at your service, and we respectfully urge that it be used by the Administration before crystallizing on policies in this field.

Public Utilities

We are in sympathy with the objective of the Administration in eliminating the pyramiding of and abuses by holding companies in the public utility field. We are disturbed, however, over the situation that exists between the Administration and the public utility industry, and sincerely hope that a way can be found by which the sound objectives of the Administration and the elimination of abuses can be attained in such a manner that the industry may not be crippled and that the flow of private capital to new necessitous developments can be promptly released.

In addition, we strongly urge that a sound policy be developed as the basis of relations between Government and private enterprise, to the end that the fear of destruction through Government competition may be eliminated.

We know of no one thing which would do more to re-stimulate our depressed industries than the attainment of a sound solution of the public utility problem in these two respects.

Labor Relations

Nearly a year ago the Council's Committee on Industrial Relations had an opportunity to discuss with you this important subject. The Council has accepted the principle of collective bargaining, and is heartened by the words of your message to Congress in which you state that the public demands that where there is privilege there must be responsibility. We respectfully urge again that this sound principle be enacted in amendment to our present Federal Labor Law. The Council's committee has given continued study to the experience under the act and its administration, and has further recommendations which it is prepared to make.

Housing

The Council wishes to record its sympathy with your proposals in the field of housing and home construction. A year ago the Council's Housing Committee made recommendations in this field which are substantially the same as the proposals that are now before Congress, relating to the extension of financial mechanisms under the Federal Housing Administration. This is an important step in attaining the ends we all seek.

On the other hand, we are equally impressed with the necessity, as you have so clearly indicated, of reducing the cost of home construction. We heartily endorse your plan that industry, labor and Government must work together in finding the proper solution of this intricate problem. We pledge you our co-operation to this end.

Flow of Private Capital To Industry

It is our considered opinion that one of the underlying difficulties of the present situation is that new private capital has not, during the past few years, been flowing into the development of industry in a manner which is considered normal. One of the reasons for this, in our opinion, is certain forms of taxes, a revision of which is now being considered. With our sincere interest in seeing the federal budget balanced, we do not propose general reduction of taxes on industry at this time, but we do urge change in the form, namely, substantial modifications of the undistributed profits tax. In the same manner, the capital gains tax, in our judgment, must be modified in order to encourage investment in new enterprises and the development of established industries.

In addition to taxation, the great body of investors of the country, large and small, need reassurance as to the direction reform is to take. It is of the essence that the public know what forms of business organization meet with the approval of the Administration and are to be encouraged in their development, and what are to be affected by reform.

Railroads

We heartily applaud your recent statement on the railroads, and believe that the re-establishment of a financially sound railroad situation will aid much in the stimulation of business activity and employment.

Annual Wages

We heartily endorse your urging on industry the regularization of employment, and believe firmly in the principle of viewing wages in industry from the standpoint of the annual income rather than hourly rates. We will gladly cooperate in this direction, and believe that the Administration's leadership can do much in stimulating sound thinking and practice in this connection.

Social Security

The Council has been cooperating with respect to social security, and we are gratified with the record of our committee in this field in the assistance that it has given to the Social Security Board. We believe there are amendments to the law which are important, and we will continue to work in that direction.

Agriculture

We are sympathetic with the protection of farm incomes through federal legislation. Our Agricultural Committee has been in contact with the Department of Agriculture and stands ready to continue in its work.

Monetary Policy

The recession has led to renewed demands in some quarters for a further cheapening of the dollar and pump priming. We believe the adoption of such measures at this time would seriously interfere with, if not completely prevent, the resumption of fundamentally sound recovery.

We have not attempted to cover all of the subjects that are confronting the country, but merely to indicate our approach to some of the subjects which directly affect business.

In closing, we believe the critical problem before the country is re-employment in private industry. A solution of the subjects that we have enumerated above will go far, in our opinion, to this end. On the other hand, continual study of the subject of re-employment by representatives of industry, labor and agriculture in co-operation with Government, we believe would do much to further re-employment, and we stand ready to assist in such a co-operative move.

We wish to record with you our faith in the efficacy of the principles of democracy, and yet our grave concern over the possible far-reaching effects of the present situation. Tolerance and understanding must be used by all sections and interests in the country. We can assure you that business men are ready and anxious to co-operate with their Government in solving our present difficulties and working toward a sounder and more secure economy for all of our people.

We have the production machinery, private capital and technique. The leadership of Government, business, labor and agriculture can properly be condemned by posterity, if we fail to work out sound and permanent principles for insuring the continuance of our economic life on a basis that promises the highest possible standard of living for the people of this country. Uncertainties that exist in the hearts of men today must be eradicated. To that end, Mr. President, we look to you to give us the leadership around which we can all rally.

Consumers Power Co. Bonds Are Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new issue of $9,000,000 of Consumers Power Company first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds due on Nov. 1, 1967, is being offered publicly by a banking group headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., and Bonbright & Co., Inc.

The bonds will be priced at 102 and accrued interest to yield 3.39253 per cent to maturity. It will be "new money" borrowing of the type widely discussed as essential to national economic recovery.

Other members of the underwriting syndicate are the First Boston Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Smith, Barney & Co.; E. W. Clark & Co., the Mellon Securities Corporation and Coffin & Burr, Inc.

First Boston Corp. Has $2,484,000 Loss in 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Showing effects of the interruption of new financing and decline in security markets last year, the First Boston Corp., underwriter and distributor of capital issues, reported for 1937 a net loss of $2,484,004 after taxes, interest on bank loans and adjustment of the book value of securities to market value as of Dec. 31.

Counting a provision of $525,000 for contingencies charged against earned surplus, the deficit was $3,009,004.

In 1936, with new financing fairly brisk, the company had net income of $3,172,351, equal to $6.34 a share on the capital stock. It maintains offices in leading cities.

Chain Grocery Store Sales Leveling Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported a leveling off to chain grocery store sales during 1937. The gross volume was approximately 1½ per cent above that of 1936 but still about 7 per cent below the 1929 level.

"As compared with November, 1937, December sales showed an increase of less than the usual seasonal amount," the report said.

In making its calculation the department said it had not allowed for an increase or a reduction in the number of store units during the year. The index was constructed from total dollar sales figures supplied by a co-operating group of 10 large chain organizations doing approximately 75 per cent of the total chain grocery business in the United States.

Lumber Orders Continue To Exceed Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association said orders had exceeded production for the fifth consecutive week, but that business still was far below the 1929 level.

During the week ended Jan. 8, the association said 492 reporting mills produced 113,816,000 feet of hard and soft woods; shipped 132,483,000 feet, and received orders for 147,986,000 feet.

During the previous week 539 mills reported a production of 90,118,000 feet; shipment of 135,256,000 feet, and orders for 139,919,000 feet.

Public Financing By Utilities Off 55 P. C. in 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has made public a compilation showing 1937 public financing by utility companies aggregated $664,304,635, compared with $1,463,151,551 in 1936, a decline of approximately 55 per cent.

The study listed 46 new issues of utility securities of all types in 1937 as against 97 in the previous year and 47, totaling $987,957,000, in 1935.

The 1937 financing included but one common stock issue, amounting to $11,835. There were two common stock issues totaling $730,000 in 1936 and none in 1935. The three issues amounted to 1-40 of one per cent of all types of marketings in the three years.

Utility men have contended in recent discussions of the lag in utility expansion and construction that they were unable to sell common stock issues because of lack of investor confidence.

They attributed the public's unwillingness to invest to government policies, such as the Holding Company Act and the TVA.

However, President Roosevelt at a recent press conference expressed the view that utility operating companies could obtain in their own territories all funds necessary for expansion. He contened many were prevented from following this policy by holding companies which wanted to do the financing.

The SEC study showed that in 1937 there was only one utility issue of more than $100,000,000. This was $130,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage 3½ per cent bonds offered by Philadelphia Electric Company on March 11. There were two issues of more than $50,000,000, compared with six in 1936 and three in 1935. There were three issues in 1937 between $25,000,000 and $50,000,000, compared with 16 in 1936 and 13 in 1935.

RFC Plans to Peg Price of Wool With $10,000,000 Setup

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Schwartz (D-Wyoming) said the Reconstruction Corporation, co-operating with wool producers and dealers, was completing plans to set up a $10,000,000 corporation to peg at 81 cents a pound the Boston delivered price of scoured wool.

Mr. Schwartz with congressmen from Colorado, New Mexico and Texas has been conferring with RFC officials. He said the proposed corporation would be capitalized at $10,000,000, of which the RFC would provide $8,000,000. Wool dealers and producers' co-operatives would furnish the remainder of the capital by setting aside $2,000,000 worth of wool to the corporation's credit.

"When the wool price drops the corporation will come into the market and stabilize, through purchases, the price at the import—tariff—parity figure of 81 cents," Mr. Schwartz said. He explained this price was figured by adding the Australian and Argentine price of 45 cents, plus 2 cents for delivery in Boston, plus a 34-cent tariff.

The corporation would not make loans to ranchers.

U. S. Bank Clearings 20.6 P. C. Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for 22 leading cities of the United States in the week ended Jan. 19 totaled $5,214,937,000, a decrease of 20.6 per cent under the $6,564,780,000 for the like week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

It was the tenth time in a row that clearings fell under the like week a year earlier.

Moreover, the gap of decline under a year ago widened, for in the preceding week clearings were only 17.4 per cent under last year.

The Jan. 19 week's clearings were $300,174,000 above the total for the preceding week, but a gain of $619,409,000, more than double this increase, was shown between the two similar weeks of 1937.

Clearings at New York City were $3,204,009,000, a drop of 23.5 per cent under the $4,188,644,000 for the 1937 comparative. Turnover at the other 21 cities aggregated $2,010,928,000, a decrease of 15.4 per cent under the $2,376,136,000 for the like 1937 week.

Of all 22 cities, only one showed a gain over last year. Clearings at New Orleans topped a year ago by 7.7 per cent.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 850,000
Previous day 908,551
1938 volume to date 15,861,661
1937 volume to date 40,852,640

Industrials Rise In Quiet Market; Some Profit Sales

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Selected industrials took a turn on the rallying side of today's stock market.

The list got off to a good start. Then sufficient profit realizing appeared to shake down the principal gainers. Another comeback was attempted near the final hour, and advances of fractions to a point or more were again in the majority.

Dealings were slow throughout, with transfers at the rate of about 850,000 shares.

Some Encouragement

Wall Street seemed somewhat encouraged by yesterday's conference between the President and national industrial chieftains, but most speculative forces were inclined to await a concrete co-operative move against the recession.

Short covering by those who thought the market may have been oversold in recent sessions was believed to have contributed to the early comeback gesture.

Ahead the greater part of the day —some slipped subsequently—were Bethlehem Steel, National Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, American Can, Westinghouse, du Pont, Macy, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Consolidated Edison, Cerro de Pasco, Great Northern, Union Pacific and Eastman Kodak.

Homestake made another new top with a gain of more than 2. Other gold mining stocks were narrow.

Lacking vigor were U. S. Steel, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, General Electric, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Johns-Manville, Anaconda, Kennecott and American Telephone.

Coppers, although not weak, marked time as producers reduced their price to 10½ cents a pound, the quotation at which smelters had been operating. The latter subsequently lowered their rate to 10¼ cents. Some thought the revision was constructive in that consumers who have been holding off may be induced to come into the market.

Carriers had to contend with the Erie troubles and further sour December net operating income figures.

Aircrafts loitered, as it was learned the President's message to Congress on rearmament had been delayed until probably next week.

The automotive department had the benefit of General Motors' decision to put out Diesel engines in a large way, and the prediction of General Manager M. M. Gilman of Packard that no serious slump for motor makers was in the offing.

Rails Advance

Despite new wide declines in a few rail loans, the general carrier list enjoyed a good recovery in today's bond market.

Final hour gains ranged from fractions to around 3 points in Nickel Plate 5½s, Erie First 4s, Baltimore & Ohio Refunding 6s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Alleghany Corp. stamped 5s.

Losses ran to around 6 points in certain issues of Northern Pacific and Nickel Plate. Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5½s, on small transactions in the first sale in some time, were down 30 points.

In other corporate divisions price movements were narrow and mixed. U. S. Governments had a considerable number of gains ranging to 4-32ds of a point.

In the foreign sector Japanese loans continued under pressure. The Government 6½s showed a late loss of around 3½ points.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Recovery trends were general in the curb market today, although early gains were narrowed by some increase in offerings in late trading.

Utilities moved up for a time and then surrendered leadership to industrial specialties and metals. Aluminum Co. of America carried a 1-point gain into the final hour and Lake Shore Mines was up about 1½. Gulf Oil ruled fractionally higher.

Montgomery Ward "A" dropped 5 points below the previous transaction on small dealings.

Wheat Scores Gains Of 1¼c in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Wheat scored maximum gains of 1¼ cents in Chicago today, stimulated by enlarged export business in North American wheat and disappointment over moisture scantiness southwest.

Between 500,000 and 750,000 bushels of wheat from North America was bought today for shipment to Europe. The basis for No. 2 red wheat here was advanced in some cases 2 cents a bushel.

Despite last minute reactions, Chicago wheat futures closed ¼-¾ above yesterday's finish, May 95⅜-¾, July 90¼-⅜, corn ⅜-½ up, May 60⅝-¾, July 61⅜, and oats ¼ advanced.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: New buying of securities came into several sections of the stock market today and prices held generally steady. Home and foreign rails moved higher and German bonds were the firmest of the foreign group. Giltedged shares and gold mining issues continued in good demand and trans-Atlantics remained steady. Interest in the industrial and rubber sections was lacking.

Paris: International securities maintained a firm tone while the industrials were generally lower. Bank of France issue lost 155 francs and rentes were fractionally down. Suez Canal closed with a loss of 380 francs and Royal Dutch 25.

Liverpool: Wheat futures regained their early losses and closed ¼d to ⅝d net higher. Prices moved up following the sharp advance at Winnipeg today.

Short Interest on Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—Short interest on the New York Stock Exchange as of December 31 totaled 1,061,970 shares, compared with 1,184,310 shares a month earlier, it was announced.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Jan 19
86	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	52	52	52	Jan 14
22⅝	7⅛	Adams Exp (.60g)	9	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅜
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	*1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+1¼
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
4¾	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 18
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	7	57¾	57½	57½	+ ¼
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	214	13¼	12¾	13	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Alleghany	7	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
58½	10	Allegany pf xw	3	17	17	17	Jan 13
59¾	11	Allegany pf $30 ww	5	15	14¾	14¾	+ ¾
59	11	Allegany pf $40 ww	1	13	13	13	Jan 19
25½	10½	Alleg pr pf	2	15	15	15	
45⅝	13	Allied Stl (1.60)	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	4	9¾	9½	9⅝	Jan 18
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	7	173	172	173½	+3½
17⅛	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 11
33⅛	.10	Allied Mills (2a)	8	14¼	14	14¼	
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores	29	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
85	49	Allis Chalmers pf (5)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jan 19
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	82	48¼	47⅝	48¼	+1¾
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	13	12¾	13	
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	4	24	22¾	24	Jan 13
114⅞	51½	Amerada (5)	2	65	65	65	+ ½
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	4	62	62	62	Jan 19
41⅜	18	Am Bank Note (⅛e)	9	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+1
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	2	30	30	30	—1
121	69	Am Can (4)	13	80	79	80	+1¾
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	3	164	164	164	Jan 14
71	15½	Am Car & Fdy (⅛g)	5	25	24½	25	+ ⅝
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jan 19
33⅜	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	8	16⅝	16	16½	+ ⅛
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	99½	99½	99½	Jan 19
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	2	7	6¾	6¾	Jan 19
30⅜	8¼	Am Comi Alchl (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (½e)	3	15½	15½	15½	
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	10	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
17	5	Am European	3	6½	6½	6½	Jan 18
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	21	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	1	19	19	19	Jan 14
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	10	22¾	22¼	22¾	
38½	8¾	Am & For P 2 pf	1	10	10	10	Jan 18
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	13	13	13	Jan 18
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 18
55¾	16½	Am Hide & L pf (8)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	—3¾
25⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	36	36	36	—1
4⅜	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	16½	16½	16½	
17¾	5¾	Am International	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
58⅝	14½	Am Locomotive	7	30¾	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	3	69¾	69¾	69¾	—1
29⅜	10½	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	4	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
13⅜	3	Am M & Met	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jan 19
68¾	34¾	Am Metal (3g)	7	36⅛	35½	36⅛	+1
139½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	57	6¼	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
37⅛	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5¾g)	9	35¾	35	35½	+ ⅛
72⅛	26	Am P&L$8pf (4.68¾g)	12	30	29	29½	+1
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	32	13	12⅝	12⅞	
45⅛	15½	Am Roll Mill	13	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅝
101⅜	63½	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	1	77½	77⅛	77½	+ ⅛
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	19	19	19	Jan 18
19	7½	Am Seating (1½g)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
108¾	41	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	35	53⅜	52⅛	53⅜	+ ⅞
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	131	130	130	Jan 17
67⅛	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51½	51½	51½	
73¾	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	12	32¼	30¾	31¾	+1
26½	5⅝	Am Stores	1	11½	11½	11½	Jan 19
56⅛	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	29	29	29	Jan 19
143¾	104⅛	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 19
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	35	146¾	145⅛	146⅛	+ ⅜
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	1	67¼	67⅛	67⅛	—1
99⅛	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	6	69	68⅞	69	
150½	124¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139	139	139	+ ½
30⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	15	7¾	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	33	12⅜	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	—1
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	2	5	5	5	
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	2	31½	31½	31½	+1½
30	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	20	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
79¾	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 17
69½	25½	Anaconda (3⅝g)	201	34⅝	33¼	34⅜	+ ⅞
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Jan 19
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	15	15	15	Jan 19
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	Jan 19
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅜
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70e)	8	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	70	70	70	
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Jan 12
70½	30	Armstr'g Cork (2½g)	3	37	35¼	37	+2
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 19
24¾	6	Assd Dry Goods	5	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	2	69	68	69	Jan 12
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 10
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	26	38⅞	38	38¾	+ ¾
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	—1
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	15	24⅞	23⅜	24⅞	+ ⅞
29	5	Atl G & W In pf	3	7	7	7	Jan 18
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 18
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	9	21	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
18½	7⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jan 18
94	38	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	4	46	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	7	7	7	Jan 18
36¾	3½	Auburn Auto	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
9½	2	Austin Nichols	3	3½	3	3	Jan 19
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	7	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco et	12	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	27	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	9	13¼	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	33	33	33	Jan 12
43⅜	16½	Barber Co (1g)	3	16¾	16½	16½	
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	3	9¾	9½	9½	Jan 19
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	10	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jan 19
28⅜	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
108¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	Jan 17
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Jan 19
15¾	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	1	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
88⅛	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
30½	8¾	Bendix Aviat (1)	13	14⅜	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	5	17¼	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	*1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	183	64	63¾	63⅞	+ ⅛
	20	Beth Steel 8% p. (1)	1	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
130½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	98½	98⅛	98⅛	+ ¼
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	2	26½	26½	26½	— ½
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1)	5	16½	16	16½	
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	1	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	48	34¼	33⅛	34	+ ¼
48½	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	1	29	29	29	
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	13	13	13	Jan 18
28	16	Borden (1.60)	4	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅝
50⅜	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	15	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	2	4¼	4	4	Jan 19
35⅝	8⅞	Bower R Bear (½e)	1	19	19	19	Jan 19
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	21	9¾	9½	9⅝	
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	15	26¼	25	25½	+ ½
53½	22	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	30	30	30	Jan 19
47	27	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	34	33	34	+ ½
1	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	8	8½	8¾	8½	+ ⅛
53	7	Bklyn-Man Tr	9	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	5	32	31½	32	Jan 19
52⅜	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	4	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	Jan 18
24½	*	Bruns-Balke (1g)	1	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	13	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	19	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	41	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
68¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	8	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	6	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Add Mach(.30e)	7	19¼	19¼	19¼	
11⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 19
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	10⅞	10¼	10¼	Jan 19
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.80)	1	8	8	8	
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	2¼	Butte CopZn (.10g)	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
33¾	6	Byers Co	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	13½	Byron Jackson (2a)	3	18	17¾	17¾	Jan 19

C

48⅛	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	23	23	23	
52½	40⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	28	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	8	9⅝	9½	9¼	— ⅛
37⅜	10	Camp Wyant (1)	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
39¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	22	17½	17½	17⅜	+ ⅜
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	30	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
61½	23	Cannon Mills (½e)	4	35½	35¾	35⅞	
18¼	4⅝	Cap Adm A (⅛k)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan 19
35¾	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	5	16½	16½	16½	Jan 19
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	34	97½	95	96½	+3½
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	13	82½	81¼	82¾	+1¾
106¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	4	101½	101	101½	+ ½
41¾	13	Celanese Corp	10	17¾	17¼	17½	— ⅛
118	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
48½	19½	Celotex (1.20a)	1	21	21	21	— ¼
39½	34	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	1	37	37	37	
13⅜	3	Cent Ediz	5	4½	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
41⅝	8	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	Jan 19
24⅜	4	Cent Violeta (⅛g)	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 18
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.10e)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
86⅜	34¾	Cerro de Pas (1e)	8	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
63½	25½	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	29	29	29	
48	5	Checker Cab	2	11	10⅜	11	— ⅛
68⅛	31	Ches & Ohio (3.40)	20	36½	35⅞	36½	+ ⅝
100	80¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	4	89	89	89	Jan 5
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	4	44	43⅜	44	
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Jan 13
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Jan 19
6⅝	⅞	Chi & N W pf	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 19
1⅝	1	Chi Gt West	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 19
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	6	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅜
32	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
3¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	8	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	32½	32⅛	32⅜	Jan 17
3⅜	⅝	Chi Rk Is & P	14	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	3½	3⅛	3½	Jan 18
10½	1½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 19
27½	4½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	12	Chicle Co (1)	2	15	15	15	Jan 19
15⅝	3	Childs Co	4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
138¼	48⅛	Chrysler (10g)	263	61¾	59⅝	61¼	+3
21⅝	13	City Ice & F (2)	3	13½	13½	13½	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 19
48	17½	Clark Equip (4.60g)	6	22	21½	21½	— ⅝
48½	19½	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	3	25	24½	25	Jan 17
41	24½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	3	38	37½	38	+2
29⅞	13¼	Ciuett Peabody (1)	*7	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	
80	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Jan 7
28¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (1½)	16	10¼	10½	10¼	+ ⅛
106½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
63¾	18	Coll & Alk (8g)	3	36	35¼	36	+1
51½	11½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
71¼	50½	Columb Br A (1.80g)	6	21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅛
31½	16¾	Columb Br B (1.80g)	1	21	21	21	
30⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45g)	35	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	78	78	78	Jan 18
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
68⅝	26¾	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32	32	32	Jan 13
128¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	1	71	71	71	+ ⅞
69¼	30⅝	Comi Credit (4a)	8	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
114	80	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80¾	34	Comi Inv Tr (4a)	5	43	42¾	43	+1⅛
120	88	Comi I Tr ev pf (4¼)	1	93½	93½	93½	+ ¼
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.80)	12	9½	8⅞	9	
129	90	Comwlth & Sou	51	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
4⅝	1	Comlth&So pf (⅝k)	7	40¾	38½	40¾	+1⅜
75⅝	34	Conde Nast	2	6⅝	6½	6½	Jan 19
19⅞	4½	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
45½	20	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	8	8	8	Jan 13
19¼	7½	Consol Aircraft (½g)	10	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ½
33⅝	8	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7½	7½	7½	
18⅞	4¾	Consol Edison (2)	85	34¼	23½	23¾	+ ¼
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	8	94	93¾	94	+ ⅛
5¾	1	Consol Film	3	1¾	1½	1½	Jan 17
18⅜	4¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 18
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 19
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	34	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
105½	100	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
10⅝	3½	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13¾	3	Consol Coal	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	2	21¼	21¼	21½	— ¾
92½	79¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	85½	85⅝	85⅞	Jan 14
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	13	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ¼
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	11	16	15¼	16	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Cont Baking B	2	3¼	3¼	3½	— ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	82½	82½	83½	Jan 11
60¾	37½	Cont Can (⅛e)	16	42¾	42	42¾	+ ½
108½	106¾	Cont Can pf (4½)	4	108½	108	108½	+ ½
25¾	5½	Cont Dis Fib	1	9	9	9	
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	30¾	30½	30¾	— ½
3⅝	⅜	Cont Motors	5	1½	1½	1½	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1)	21	32	31½	31⅝	+ ½
38⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	3	16	16	16	Jan 19
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	15	64¾	63	64½	+1¾
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	Jan 10
10¼	3	Coty (.10g)	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
58⅜	22½	Crane Co (1g)	7	25½	25	25½	+ ½
115	88⅝	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	
37	21	Cream of Wh (½e)	A	34½	34½	34½	H+1½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. Production Is Seen Retarded First Half of '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first half of this year it is expected that production volume will be at a rather low average, with an improvement in the second half largely dependent upon an upturn in the construction industry, Dr. Spurgeon Bell of the Brookings Institution declared before the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute at its convention here.

In the meantime, he continued, a fairly low price policy in consumption goods is likely to increase the volume of production and employment, thus laying the basis for a more rapid recovery.

Effect of Depression

During periods of depression prices of raw materials decline most, Dr. Bell said, semi-finished products decline severely but not as far as raw materials, and finished goods decline least. An exception, he continued, is provided by food products, which follow closely the fluctuations of raw material values.

There are a number of finished products where there is a high degree of concentration and some type of price system which tends to narrow fluctuations of finished products, he declared, and mentioned among such products metal items, cement and other building materials.

Dr. Bell pointed out that a great deal of speculation is necessarily associated with the production of manufactured goods and that this is more pronounced in textiles than in many other fields.

"The last phase of the first important recovery movement from a severe depression in the recent past," he declared, "has been generally characterized by overspeculation in raw materials." He pointed out that the recovery from the lows of 1932 did not reach large proportions until 1936, when an extended speculation in raw materials began. This was similar to the speculative movement of 1923, which preceded the recovery movement of 1924, he declared. The 1936 movement was intensified by the bonus, labor problems, large government expenditures and expanding foreign demand, he added.

No Building Boom

Dr. Bell said that the parallel with 1923-24 is further distorted by the fact that on that occasion business activity was sustained in a measure by an active building boom, whereas at present building has not reached large proportions, Dr. Bell continued. The course of the present recovery, therefore, he predicted, will be largely affected by the results of efforts to stimulate the construction industry.

There is a tendency toward a broader base in taxes, declared Howe P. Cochran, tax consultant, who predicted that "countless thousands" with incomes under $10,000 will be reached through new taxes and this broader base will carry with it a new tax consciousness. He described the undistributed profits tax as a disciplinary measure aimed at business, and said it should have been attacked not as an unjust tax, but as a "harsh and extraordinary punishment."

Financial Briefs

Canadian power rivers have an estimated power capacity of some 34,000,000 horsepower which will permit under normal conditions a turbine installation of almost 44,000,000 horsepower, according to Canadian Resources Bulletin. Only about 18 per cent of this feasible development has been installed, representing a direct investment of $1,600,000,000 in the development, transmission and distribution of the power, with vastly greater sums in the power-using industries and equipment throughout the Dominion.

The average family uses only 9 cents' worth of electricity daily, according to Campbell Wood, of the Kelvinator Division, Nash-Kelvinator Corporation. While the kilowatt hour consumption of electricity is steadily on the increase as a result of the growing use of electrical household equipment, he says, rates have been greatly reduced. "Twenty-five years ago only about 15 per cent of the homes in the United States were using electricity," Mr. Wood states. "The average use was only about 20 kilowatt hours a month, and the average cost was 9 cents a kilowatt hour. Today 85 per cent of the nation's homes have electricity, and the average rate has declined to approximately 4½ cents a kilowatt hour."

To build one freight car, materials from 31 different states are required, the Association of American Railroads reports.

More than half the cost of a $5000 house, or $2628 to be exact, which was built as a research project at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., was for construction materials. Lumber and wood fittings cost $900 and constitute the largest single part of that item. Labor, at $1434, accounts for 27 per cent, while total contractors' profits, or overhead, amounted to 16.3 per cent, or $815.

Equity Corporation

NEW YORK—Consolidated report of Equity Corporation for year ended Dec. 31, 1937, certified by independent auditors, states net assets as of Dec. 31, 1937, before adjusting for amount of outstanding debentures with equivalent to $4653 per $1000 of debentures. After deducting $3,240,000 principal amount of outstanding debentures, assets per share of outstanding $2, convertible preferred stock were approximately $48.41. On Dec. 31, 1936, net assets value was $2668 per $1000 debenture, $107.76 on preferred and $3.13 on common.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Copper easy; electrolytic spot and future, 10.25-50; export, 10.35. Tin steady; spot, 41.75; future, 41.87½. Lead steady; New York, spot 4.85-90; East St. Louis, 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and future, 5.00. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
March	7.96	7.96	7.96	7.96	+.10
May	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	+.10

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅛s '43-'40 June	106.10	106.10	106.10
6 3⅛s '43-'41 Mch	107.12	107.12	107.12
4 3¼s '45-'43	108.6	108.6	108.6
1 3¼s '46-'44	107.31	107.31	107.31
30 4s '54-'44	113.11	113.10	113.11
1 2⅞s '47-'54	104.29	104.29	104.29
111 3s '48-'46	106.10	106.7	106.7
5 3⅛s '49-'46	106.26	106.26	106.26
40 2⅝s '51-'48	102.29	102.27	102.27
34 2½s '53-'49	100.6	100.6	100.6
14 2¾s '54-'51	101.30	101.29	101.30
1 3s '55-'51	104.28	104.28	104.28
9 2⅞s '60-'55	102.23	102.19	102.21
20 2¾s '59-'56	101.20	101.20	101.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

25 2¾s '47-'42	103.11	103.11	103.11

Home Owners' Loan

51 2¼s '44-42	102.2	102.1	102.2
5 3s '52-'44	104.11	104.11	104.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	101	100	100
3 Ark Gt Sou 4s '43	102	102	102
11 Alleghany 5s '44	72⅝	72½	72½
4 Alleghany 5s '49	64	63⅞	64
15 Alleghany 5s '50 st	30½	30¼	30¼
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	85½	85½	85½
16 Allis Chalm 4s '52	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	55½	55	55¼
8 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104	104	104
1 Am Int 5½s '49	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Am T & T 3½s '43	113¾	113¾	113¾
19 Am T & T 3¼s '56	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
33 Am T & T 3¼s '61	101⅝	101¼	101⅛
1 Am T Pdr cv '50	106	106	106
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	94¾	94¾	94¾
11 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104	104	104
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	40	40	40
5 Arm Del 4s '55	93¼	92½	93
16 AT & SF 4s '95	108¼	108	108
37 AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 AT & SF 4s 1995-55	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10 AT & SF cv 4½s '48	104¾	104⅛	104⅛
7 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	111⅝	111	111
2 ACL cit 4s '52	72	72	72
7 A C Line 4½s '64	70	70	70
1 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	56½	56½	56½
13 B & O rfg 6s '95	34¾	34⅛	34¾
23 B & O 1st 5s '48	66	65¾	66
13 B & O rfg 5s '95	31⅝	31	31⅛
24 B & O 5s '96 F	31	30½	30⅝
47 B & O 4s 2000 D	30½	30	30
29 B & O cv 4½s '60	36¾	36	36¼
9 B & O 4s '48	61	61	61
2 B & O 4s PLE & WV '41	49	49	49
3 B & O S & W '50	47	46	47
3 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	111½	111½	111½
20 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	127	127	127
39 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
19 Boston & Me 5s '67	36	35	36
5 Boston & Me 5s '55	36¼	36	36
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104	104	104
12 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	55½	54⅝	54⅝
13 Buf R&P 4½s '57	32¾	31¼	31¼
3 Bush Term 5s '55	56	56	56
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55	55	55
1 Can Sou 5s '62	106	106	106
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116	116	116
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	116½	116½	116½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114⅝	114½	114½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¾	114¾	114¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
10 Can Pac 5s '54	103¾	103⅜	103¾
7 Can Pac 4½s '46	103	102⅝	102⅝
7 Can Pac 4s perp	88½	88⅜	88⅜
6 Caro C&O 4½s '61B	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Can NY Pow 3¾s'62	104½	104½	104½
11 Can Pac 5s '60	65¾	64¾	64¾
30 Can Pac 1st 4s '49	94¾	94	94
16 Can RR NJ 5s2'87	30¾	30	30
2 Certain-teed 5s '48	63	62¾	63
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	24	24	24
14 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	104⅜	104	104
10 CB&Q 4½s '77	100⅛	100	100
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	77½	77½	77½
22 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
50 CM&P & Pac 5s '75	11¾	11	11¾
47 CM&P&P aj 5s 2000	4½	4¾	4¾
15 CM&SP gen 4s '89	30¼	30¼	30¼
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	11	10⅛	10⅝
2 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	18¾	18⅜	18⅝
14 Chi&NW 4½s '49	6¼	6	6
3 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10½	10½	110⅛
109 Chi & NW 4s '87	16⅞	15¾	15⅝
20 CRI & P 4½s '52A	8½	8½	8½
5 CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	7½	7½	7½
6 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5	5	5
7 C R I & P 4s '88	19	18¾	18¾
1 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106	106	106
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105	105	105
1 Ch & W Ind 5½s '37	90½	90½	90½
11 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	95¼	94¾	94¾
1 Childs Co 5s '43	64	64	64
6 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	104⅜	104¼	104¼
5 CinUnTerm 5s '57c	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
4 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Clev & Pitts 3½s '48C	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 ClevUn Term 5½s '72	101½	100¼	100¼
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	97½	95½	95½
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	87	87	87
2 Col & So 4½s '80	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛
10 Colmbia G 5s '58 May	97	96	97
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s'65	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Com'l Cred 3½s'51	97½	97½	97½
20 Com'l Cred 4½s'52	100⅝	100	100⅝
7 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
2 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
9 Con Oil 3½s'51	99¼	99	99¼
5 Consum Pow 3½s'70	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Consum Pow 3½s'65	104½	104½	104½
2 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	101	100⅝	101
3 Crane Co 3½s'51	102	102	102
2 Crown Will 6s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	41	40½	41
7 Cuba RR 7½s'46	50	49	50
2 Cuba R R 5s'52	46⅝	46	5⅛46⅝
2 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	101½	101½	101½
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	49½	48½	49½
2 Del P & L 4½s'69	106½	106½	106½
20 D & R G 4s'36	12¾	12¼	12¾
2 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	6	6	6
2 Det Ed 3½s'66	106¾	105⅝	105⅝
1 Dow Chem 3s'61	103½	103½	103½
2 Duquesne L 3½s'65	108	108	108
79 Erie rfg 5s'67	19½	18⅝	19
89 Erie rfg 5s'75	19½	18¾	19
5 Erie 1st 4s'96	50½	50	50½
25 Erie gen lien 4s'96	29½	28¾	29
2 Erie cv 4s'53 A	24	24	24
11 Erie & Jer 6s'55	63¼	61	61
1 Fairbks Morse 4s'56	102	102	102
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6½	6¾	6¾
5 Gal H&H 5½s '38	60	60	60
3 Gen Cable 5½s'47	99	99	99
7 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103	103	103
2 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	102½	102½	102½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	53½	53½	53½
10 Goodrich 4½s '56	99	98¾	98¾
3 Goodrich 6s '45	95½	95½	95½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98	98	98
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	86½	86½	86½
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	101¾	101¼	101¼
85 Gt Nor 4s '46G	99½	98⅝	98¾
29 Gt Nor 4s '46H	89	88¾	88¾
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77½	77¼	77½
1 GulfMob&N 5½s '50	81	81	81
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	101½	101½	101½
6 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '48	100	100	100
14 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	28½	26	26
16 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	55	53	53
7 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	21½	21	21
23 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	108⅝	108½	108½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	44¾	44¾	44¾
12 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	31½	30½	31½
4 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	42	40¾	42
5 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
4 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105⅝	105⅜	105½
14 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	52½	52¼	52½
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66 ct	51¼	51¼	51¼
3 Interlake Iron 4s '47	11	10½	10⅝
4 Int Ot 1st 6s '52	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
1 Int Gt Nor 6s '56 B	17	17	17
16 Int Hydro El 6s '44	67½	67	67¼
2 Int Paper 5s '55	82	82	82
12 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	87¾	87½	87½
11 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89	88¾	89
7 Int T&T 4½s '52	58	58	58
5 Int T&T 5s '55	61¾	61½	61¾
9 J C Smith 5s '50	61	60½	60½
19 K C South 3s '50	69¾	69¼	69¼
4 K C Term 4s '60	107¾	107	107
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Kresge Found 3½s'47	91	91	91
5 Liggett&M 7s '44	129¾	129¾	129¾
1 Liggett&M 5s '51	124	124	124
10 Lorillard Co 5s '51	121½	121	121
5 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	68	68	68
2 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	99½	99½	99½
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90	90	90
13 Louisville G&E 4s '40	103¼	103	103
10 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	78½	78	78
5 L&N Pad &M 4s '46	107½	107	107
5 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	80	80	80
18 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	103¼	103¼	103⅝
2 Maine Cen 6½s '60	48	48	48
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	88	88	88
17 McKes&Rob5½s '50	99	98¾	99
10 Mead Corp 6s '45A	99	99	99
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Mich Cen 4½s '79	87½	87½	87½
9 MilEIRy&L 6s '61E	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 MSP&SSM gtd 6s '38	11	11	11
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	9¼	9½	9¼
3 M-K-Tex 5s '42A	43	43½	43¼
1 M-K-Tex 4½s '67	20	20	20
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	56⅝	56	56
10 M-K Tex 4s '62B	34	34	34
6 Mo Pac 5½s '49	5¾	5¼	5¼
7 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 G	20½	20½	20½
7 Mo Pac 5s '80 M	20½	20	20½
8 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20½	20	20½
6 Mon WPaPS 4½s '60	104	103½	104
2 Mon WPaPS 5s '65	94	94	94
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	91½	91½	91½
2 Montreal Tr 5s '41	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	58	54½	54½
7 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	61½	60⅝	61½
8 Nat Dairy 3½s '51 ww	101	100⅝	100⅞
10 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '48	104¼	104	104
4 Natl Steel 4s '65	106⅝	106½	106½
11 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123¾	123¾	123¾
1 N Y Pow & Lt 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
7 N O Gk Nor 5s '53	64	63½	64
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	95½	95½	95½
45 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	95	94¾	94¾
8 N Orl Term 4s '52	80	80	80
3 N Y Dock 5s '41	24	24	24
4 NYC&StL&Erie R 3½s '98	107½	107½	107½
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¼	63¼	64
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	83	82½	83
8 NYC cn 4s '43	97½	96⅝	96⅝
6 NYC 3½s '48	87½	87	87
13 NYC 3½s '46	87½	87	87
14 NYC 3½s '47	87½	87	87
26 NYC 3½s '52	80½	79¾	79
22 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57½	57½	57½
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	90	89¾	89¾
3 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	81	81	81
21 NY Ch&StL 5s '38	67¾	66	66
3 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	56	53	56
13 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	47⅞	46¼	47½
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	46½	46½	46½
1 NY Dock 5s '38 ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
4 NY Edis 3¼s '66	103¾	103⅝	103¾
5 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	78½	78½	78½
28 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	20½	20¼	20¼
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	20½	20¼	20¼
1 NYNH&H 3½s '56	16½	16½	16½
1 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	8	8	8
4 NYO&W gen 4s '55	6¾	6½	6½
1 NY Steam 5s '56	106	106	106
2 NYS&W 4½s '37	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 NYS&W gen 5s '40	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 NYS&W 7rfg 5s '37	11½	11½	11½
10 NY Tel 3¾s '67	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
1 NYW&Bost 4½s '46	5¼	5¼	5¼
6 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103	103	103
8 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	103	103
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	101	101	101
51 Nor Pac 6s 2047	80	77¾	77⅞
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	73	72	73
12 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	71¾	70½	70½
20 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	71	68¾	68¾
18 Nor Pac 4s '97	67¼	66⅝	66¾
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	103⅝	97¾	97⅞
25 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Omt Pw N Fall 5s 43	113	113	113
3 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	116	116	116
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s 46	117	117	117
30 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105⅛	104⅝	104⅛
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62	74½	74	74
2 Pac Gas & El 3¼s 66	101½	101½	101½
5 Pac G & El 3¾s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Panhandle PL 4s 52	100	100	100
3 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	60½	60½	60½
5 Para Pict 3¼s 47	72¾	72¾	73¾
1 Penn Gl Sand 4½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Pen P & Lt 4½s 81	100¼	100	100
68 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107½	107½	107½
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102½	102½	102½
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	87	87	87
53 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	99¼	98¾	98¾
5 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	99¼	99½	99½
5 Pen RR 4s 48	110¾	110½	110½
10 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92½	92½	92½
88 Pen RR 3¼s 52	88	85	82
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	111	111	111
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	79¾	79¾	79¾
6 Pere Marq 4½s 80	72¾	72¼	72¼
14 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	103	103	103
1 Phila Co 5s 47	92¾	92¾	92¾
12 Phil Elec 3½s 67	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
1 Phil Read C&I 6s 49	5½	5½	5½
6 Philippine Ry 4s 37	17¾	17	17
7 PCC&StL 5s B	110¾	110	110
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	101¼	101¼	101⅛
10 PCC&StL 4½s 42B	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	82	82	82
5 Pitt & W Va 4½s'59 B	55	55	55
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	55	55	55
1 Portl Gen El 5s'50	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	52	51½	51½
53 Postal Tel&Cab 5s'53	16¼	15⅜	16
1 Keith Fdl 6s'41	75	75	75
4 Readg 4½s'97 A	84¾	84½	84½
9 Republic Steel 4½s'61	82⅝	82⅛	82⅝
2 Republic Stl 4½s'50	113	113	113
11 Revere Cop&B 4½s'56	100½	100¼	100½
1 Richfield Oil 4s'52	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Rio Gr W 4½s'39	18½	18½	18½
2 RI Ark&La 4½s'34	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	60	60	60
12 St L S F 4½s'78	11¼	11	11
21 StLSF 4½s'78 ctf st	10¼	10	10
2 St L S F 4s'50 A	13¾	13⅜	13⅝
10 St L SW 1st 4s'89	64	64	64
3 St L SW 2nd 4s'89	29	29	29
3 StP&KC Sh 4½s'41	9	9	9
2 San Diego G&E 4s'65	110	110	110
1 Schulco 6½s'46	18½	18½	18½
10 Seab A L 6s '45 ct	8¾	8½	8¾
13 Sea A L 5s '50 st	15	14¾	14¾
5 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	7	6¾	6¾
2 Sea-AllFis 6s'35A ct	4½	4½	4½
1 SeaAllFla 6s'35Bct	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Shell Un 3½s '51	100½	100¼	100¼
18 Simmons 4s '52	80	85¼	85¼
13 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	98	98	98
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	54	54	54
30 Sou Pac 4½s '81	53⅜	52½	52¾
53 So Pac 4½s '69	53⅝	52½	52½
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	85	85	85
1 So Pac cit 4s '49	60	60	60
1 So Pac 2½s '45	73	73	73
16 So Pac 2½s Orc'77	66½	66	66
41 South Ry SFTer 4s '50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
41 South Ry 6½s '56	54¾	54¼	54¼
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	51	50	50
4 South Ry cn 5s '56	76	75	75
70 South Ry gen 4s '56	38¾	37⅛	37⅛
13 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	101⅛	101	101⅛
1 Studebaker6s cv '45	71¼	71¼	71¼
16 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106¾	106	106
3 T C I & R Ry 5s '51	121½	121	121
5 Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	97	97	97
5 Ten El Pow 6s'47A	72½	71	72½
2 T RR A St L 4s '53	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105¾	105½	105¾
3 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	85	85	85
3 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7½	7½	7½
2 Union Oil Cal 5s '42	118	118	118
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
8 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111	110⅞	110⅞
8 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106	106	106
4 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
30 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	75	74	75
1 UnRy&Elec 4½s '34	20¾	18½	18½
10 U S Rub 5s '47	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	84½	84½	84½
14 Util P&L 5s '59	50	50	50
5 Vanadium 5s '41	85½	85½	85½
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104	103¾	104
2 Wabash rfg 5½s '76	111½	111½	111½
1 Wabash 5½s '75 ct	9	9	9
1 Walwrth 4s '55	66	66	66
6 Warner Bros 6s '39	76¾	76½	76½
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	41	41	41
3 Westch Lt 3½s '67	102¾	102	103⅛
7 West Md 4s '52	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 West Pac 1st 5s '46	19	19	19
6 Western Un 5s '51	69	69	69
16 Western Un 5s '60	66½	65½	66½
9 Western Un 4½s '50	62¼	62¾	62¾
1 West Shore 4s 2361	72	72	72
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	92	92	92
3 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	6½	6½	6½
5 Wilson & Co 4s '55	100¾	100	100¾
5 Wis Cen 4s 49	14½	14¼	14½
8 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	7	6½	7
8 Youngst S&T 4s '61	100¾	100	100

Foreign Bonds

7 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	85¾	85	85⅜
39 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	85¼	84	84
8 Argentine 4½s '71	94½	93

Battleship Cost Criticism One Big Naval Bill Reaction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—As debate on the new $553,000,000 naval appropriation bill moves into the second day in the House, two reactions to it stand out prominently.

First is considerable sensitiveness to possible taxpayer reaction over the cost of modern battleships, two of which at $70,000,000 each are provided in the bill.

Second is rising curiosity as to what exactly is the Administration's foreign policy which requires not only the current large naval bill, with its second pair of new battleships beyond the pair already under construction, but also further naval expansion to be explained in the promised special message of the President.

Neither question is any serious threat to prompt passage and enactment of the bill. The debate discloses less opposition to large national defense expenditures, in general, than in recent years past. There has been no evidence of any serious opposition to appropriating $553,000,000 for the navy during the coming fiscal year.

A majority of the speakers, however, have put themselves on record for the benefit of the taxpayers back home as questioning the cost of battleships. Some merely think that the cost should not be as high as $70,000,000. Several favor eliminating the battleships and using the money for more military aircraft instead. The old hypothetical question as to the military value of the weapon was raised, and one speaker emphasized the offensive character of such ships.

Knutson Speaks

Typical of this attitude is the following excerpt from the remarks of Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota:

"I believe in a sufficient navy, because the navy is our first line of defense: but I am wondering, in the light of past experience, whether Congress is justified in appropriating $140,000,000 for two battleships at this time. You know $140,000,000 will build a lot of airplanes. I think Italy with her superior air force, demonstrated conclusively when she backed Great Britain and France up against the wall two years ago, because of her superior air force, that the naval powers are afraid of air force."

Several voiced the question which had been disturbing some congressional quarters, as well as diplomatic, since the President's use of the word "quarantine" when discussing world aggression in his speech on foreign affairs at Chicago on Oct. 5: the question of just how far the Administration would like to be able to go along the road of co-operation with other nations against aggression.

The increase in the naval bill over last year's, plus the official White House announcement that further expansion will be discussed in a special message to Congress after the House had passed the pending bill, has intensified this curiosity and made many ask, as did Representative J. William Ditter (R) of Pennsylvania during yesterday's debate:

"Is that naval increase for the purpose of co-operating with other nations in 'quarantining' aggressor nations?"

Right to Know

He said that Congress and the people have a right to know the answer and that this answer should cause no embarrassment to the President or State Department "if they have gone no farther in alliances with and commitments to foreign nations than we have thus far been led to believe they have." He made no charges, merely asked for information to which he said he felt he had a right before being expected to make up his mind on how to vote on the naval bill.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, injected a unique note into the debate with the suggestion that President Roosevelt be instructed to call a world disarmament conference immediately to halt the naval race which is already proving so expensive. He blamed breakdown of the old naval treaty limits on the refusal to make concessions to Japan and recorded himself as favoring the granting of naval parity to Japan if by that means the naval race could be stopped.

The net result to all of this, according to congressional observers, is to indicate that some opposition will develop to the supplementary naval expansion program when it comes up, and that out of the opposition may arise considerable pressure on the Administration to clarify its foreign policy and explain the degree to which it is thinking in terms of possible use of economic force against aggressors, primarily Japan.

Honored for Service

Wide world

William R. White
Winner of Award by Young Men's Board of Trade of New York

New York Official Gets Service Key

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—This year's Distinguished Service Award Key, given each year to the man under 35 years of age who has made the greatest contribution to the community, was awarded today to William R. White, State Superintendent of Banking, by the Young Men's Board of Trade.

The award was made to Mr. White, according to Harmon Martin, president of the organization, because of his work in clearing up several obscure practices in banking, making the law clearer, and extending the usefulness of banks to the public.

Joseph D. McGoldrick, New York City Comptroller, and Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, have been among others receiving this award.

The Young Men's Board of Trade is a group of young business executives and professional men whose aim it is to advance civic and social standards as well as trade, commercial and financial practices.

Cost Yardstick on Power Held Fantastic

(Continued from Page 1)

"sent large portions of the public into hysterics," the United States Commissioner of Reclamation, John C. Page asked for a calm consideration of the power problem and urged engineers to take the lead in working toward a solution.

"Thought on the subject of power ranges from that of the evangelist who believes that power should be as free as air to that of the 'tycoon' who views power as the silver spoon meant for the mouths of those born to the economic purple," Mr. Page said.

"Public agencies have demonstrated in many localities that they can manufacture nad distribute efficiently and successfully with public benefits. On the other hand, private utilities have served as admirably in many communities."

The time has arrived to recognize that there is nothing bad in either public or private ownership of electrical utilities, Mr. Page said, and he asked the engineers to accept the fact that either must earn its right to continued existence in any locality by efficient service in the public interest.

"The electrical industry is monopolistic by nature," he continued. "I hold it to be self-evident that in a democracy a monopoly can be tolerated only so long as the people feel that it serves in the public interest. Is it not time for the engineers, who play so prominent a role in the field of power, to assist, honestly and whole-heartedly, in seeing to it that the public weal is placed foremost among the objectives of the power industry."

An appeal for better planning and convention by Joseph Nevin of the zoning of cities was laid before the New Jersey State Housing Authority.

"More important to housing betterment than construction of projects is the improvement of zoning and planning, including the control of subdivision layouts," Mr. Nevin said. Unless such improvements were made, encouragement of slums would offset many gains in public housing, he held.

Engineers Elect 'Chiefs'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—J. S. Williamson, Clemson engineering graduate of 1916, has been elected president of the South Carolina Engineering Association. Mr. Williamson is chief engineer of the State Highway Department. Prof. S. R. Rhodes, head of Clemson electrical engineering department, was elected vice-president.

Business Foresees Upturn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Two thirds of the country's manufacturers expect an improvement in business some time in 1938, Colby M. Chester, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, told Senate investigators today.

The chairman of the board of General Foods Corporation said "only a few" manufacturers contacted in a cross-section survey thought there would be a turn for the worse.

The survey, directed to 40 manufacturers, disclosed an 11 per cent decline in employment between September, 1937, and January, 1938, Mr. Chester testified. He said this was paced by a 16 per cent decline in the number of hours worked.

Mr. Chester testifying before the Senate Unemployment Committee, said some industrialists doubted that business as a whole was in as good position as it had been in 1929 so far as use of reserves to carry employees is concerned. He said, however, that many believed they could keep employees on without going into their reserves.

Co-operation Needed

He urged co-operation between Government, business and labor and an "armistice" in "mud slinging" to end the business recession.

"We are on the verge of the greatest forward movement this country ever saw if we can get capital free to act," Mr. Chester added.

He advocated a government program to provide "better living conditions, better housing, wider distribution of the necessities and luxuries of life, steadier work and more security for old age."

Mr. Chester said the undivided surplus and capital gains taxes "have not been helpful" to business. He said, however, that he was "open minded" on the subject.

Lower Price Trend

Mr. Chester said he believed a "general trend toward lower prices" is the way out of the present business recession, although some industrial leaders did not agree with him.

"Our company's trend has definitely been in that direction," he said, citing that General Foods had cut prices 30 per cent under those of 1929, although it had increased its pay roll 12 per cent and the number of its employees 19 per cent.

Arthur G. Rotch, former Massachusetts State Relief Director, estimated 130,000 persons in Massachusetts would be eligible for unemployment compensation payments, and that $21,000,000 would be paid out there in 1938. He said payments would average $8 a week for five weeks.

John J. McDonough, Massachusetts WPA administrator, said that as of Jan. 12, there were 78,099 persons on WPA rolls in the State. This was an increase from 61,000 in June, he said.

600 Miles an Hour Called Speed Limit By Airplane Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Airplanes are never likely to attain a greater speed in horizontal flight than 600 miles an hour, and the ceiling is unlikely to be raised beyond the height of 54,000 feet, already achieved, according to Harold E. Wimperis, former Director of Research in the British Air Ministry, who has been touring Australia with a view to reporting to the Commonwealth Government on aviation prospects.

Mr. Wimperis described Australia as admirably suited for the development of aerial services. He is also advising the Federal Government on the possibility of the proposal to build aeroplanes in Australia. He urged the increasing use of twin-engined planes for civil as well as military purposes. A twin-engined machine, he said, was generally considered to be surpassed by one with a single engine, but experience had shown the great advantage of having more than one engine to provide additional reliability in case of a single failure. Another important development was the replacement of the poppet-valve engine by the sleeve-valve machine, which was not only cheaper to make but was thermodynamically more efficient.

On the increasing range of flight, Mr. Wimperis said developments would depend upon what the metallurgists might be able to discover in the way of light alloys and upon new methods of plane construction. He agreed, however, that it would not be very long before the range of flight was sufficiently extended to enable any spot on the earth to be reached from any other spot in a single hop.

Mr. Wimperis said he did not expect the land plane to grow much beyond its present size because of the difficulties of landing a heavy machine on wheels. He saw no reason, however, why the future should not bring forth 100-ten, and even 200-ten, flying boats. The largest flying boat built so far, the Dornier Do-X, of 50 tons, he said, was faultily designed and no longer used.

Maritime Union Plans Held Up

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

San Francisco: C. I. O. Maritime Union leaders today conceded their inability at present to form a closely knit national organization and decided to try the next best thing—a council of "free" units.

Delegates to the National Maritime Unity Conference were told the absence of "one spoke in the wheel" forestalled plans to establish a national maritime union composed of sailors, marine firemen and marine cooks and stewards—prime object of their meeting here.

Although they did not name the absent "spoke" observers believed they referred to the powerful sailors' union of the Pacific, which recently decided not to affiliate with either the C. I. O. or the A. F. of L.

In the place of a single national union a constitution committee proposed a federation of Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf Coast and Great Lakes unions affiliated with or friendly toward the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization.

The committee proposed an agreement among those unions covering recognition, jurisdiction, contracts, uniform wage and working conditions, mutual recognition of individual members and a co-operative pledge.

Chicago: The Chicago American, and the Herald and Examiner, units of the American Newspaper Guild, voted to defer for 24 hours action on a strike authorized three days ago for "any time after midnight Wednesday." Organizer Donald Stevens said the extension was asked by Martin P. Durkin, director of the State Department of Labor.

Morgan Hull, another organizer, told members guild officials had "some assurance" the union's demands might be met in that time and a contract signed.

Jackson, Miss.: The State House of Representatives voted 97 to 21 to outlaw sit-down strikes in Mississippi.

Weirton, W. Va.: A demand for an immediate investigation of the National Labor Relations Board went to Congress today from representatives of approximately 900 Weirton Steel Company workers and members of the Weirton Employees' Security League. The action was taken through the Security League which is a social and insurance organization affiliated with the Weirton Employees' representation plan. The company is a subsidiary of the National Steel Corporation, headed by E. T. Weir, who led the court battle to outlaw NRA.

Copeland Assailed By I. L. D. as Foe Of Union Seamen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—A demand that Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York retract charges contained in published reports of the secret sessions of the Senate Commerce and Labor Committees dealing with maritime labor was made today by Vito Marcantonio, president of the International Labor Defense. He said 275,000 members of his organization demanded that the Senator either deny the charges or make public the names of the persons who made them at the committee hearings.

Mr. Marcantonio declared the action of the committees in releasing records last Sunday after deleting the names of witnesses was "cowardly and unfair," inasmuch as the seamen were charged with improper actions at sea, including disrespect for officers and passengers, and no opportunity was given them to face their accusers.

"The charges as published in the press," Mr. Marcantonio said to Senator Copeland, "are palpably untrue as a whole and can be considered only as an attack with the ulterior purpose of building up public sentiment in favor of anti-union legislation which you are proposing, specifically against the seamen and more generally against the labor movement as a whole.

"Even failing in this unworthy purpose, it must, of necessity, by its very nature and anonymity, have a most harmful effect upon the merchant marine of the United States by falsely destroying public confidence in our ships and the men who sail them. It is of a piece with the now notorious frame-up of the crew of the steamship Algic, generally conceded to have been concocted as propaganda for your legislation.

"We can only brand your release of this anonymous material as a cowardly and unfair propaganda move, and we are calling upon the labor movement of the United States and all progressive forces to repudiate this propaganda and together with it all those Congressmen and Senators who support these actions of the Committees on Commerce and your anti-union maritime legislation."

Anglo-German Accord Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 20—Coupling an appeal for religious toleration in Germany with an appreciation of Reichsführer Hitler's recent expressions of his country's pacific intentions, the Archbishop of Canterbury today urged Britain to come to a friendly understanding with Germany.

He also urged Britain to maintain and strengthen its co-operation with the United States.

At the convocation of Bishops now in session, the Archbishop declared that, in the midst of the confusion of the present fratricidal warfare in Spain, and the terrible destruction in China, Britain could maintain a stabilizing influence only by a policy of friendship with all nations.

Oppression of Churches

"I think," the Archbishop declared, "we should now recognize more fully and generously than perhaps has been done in the past Herr Hitler's words about his desire to do all that is possible to maintain the peace of Europe. Yet this very conviction of the value of such understanding prompts me to allude to a matter which has constituted a very real hindrance. That is the continued oppression of Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches in Germany.

"I have repeatedly asked the authorities of the Reich, and I am contrained to ask again here, why by these continued acts of interference they should alienate the sympathies of just those people in this and other countries who are most anxious to be on friendly terms with Germany."

Asks Religious Freedom

From time to time, the Archbishop went on, signs appeared of mitigation in these acts of interference, but some sinister influence seemed to lead to their recrudescence. He was convinced that few things would strengthen good will toward the German State more than some proof that, so long as it was assured of the fundamental loyalty of church members, it was willing to afford that measure of freedom which is essential to the welfare and indeed to the existence of any Christian church.

It could not be forgotten, he added, that in the background was a tendency to identify the German race, as embodied in the State, with God Himself, and almost to deify that State. That, of course, was extreme exaggeration of a wider tendency that was moving strongly in modern affairs to regard an all-embracing community as the source and aim of all human activity. The growing sign of the value of a claim to the common good of the whole community was in itself of value, but it carried with it seeds of danger—danger to the independence of the human personality and to the right influences of Christian religion.

New Shakespeare Signature Found

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah., Jan. 20 (AP)—The Shakespeare Laboratory of the University of Utah announces that it has authenticated a hitherto unknown signature of William Shakespeare.

Six other signatures of the dramatists exist. The seventh, subject of 19 months of research by Prof. B. Roland Lewis, is four inches long on a piece of paper eight by two inches, apparently cut off an old document.

Professor Lewis declined to set an exact value for the scrawl but said "$75,000 has been paid for Shakespeare objects of less value." The signature was given him for study by a friend, and he said he was not at liberty to disclose its history.

"It is impossible, from the sheared-off piece of manuscript, to determine the nature and content of the item from which the signature was removed," said Professor Lewis.

He listed the following steps in his study of the signature: Analysis of the ink and the paper showed they were the kind used in Elizabethan times; comparison of the signature with the six definitely known signatures made "it virtually certain that the man who wrote the six other signatures wrote this one also"; and ultra-violet and infrared photography revealed a quill pen had been used and that beneath the ink there was no pencil tracing, a practice common if a rare signature is forged.

Professor Lewis said three known signatures of Shakespeare existed on his will and three others on formal court documents.

Model Craft Shown at Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Small-scale working reproductions of sailing yachts, locomotives, airplanes, liners and various types of machinery were recently exhibited at the annual open house of the Toronto Society of Model Engineers by the 75 members of the society who have spent many hours at work in basements of their homes on their models. This hobby has proved fascinating not only to youths but also to their elders, and some of the models have taken years to build.

One speedboat model, owned by J. D. McGregor, was a single step hydroplane, powered with a four-cylinder overhead-valve engine, weighing 20 pounds and with a solid mahogany hull. On one trial last summer it went 35.7 miles an hour. The boat was five feet long, 22 inches across, 8 inches deep, drawing one quarter inch of water.

W. F. Choat exhibited an International "A" class sloop, named Ventura III, 70½ inches overall, 95 inches from mast top to keel and 12-inch beam.

A model of the Bremen, made almost completely of cardboard with thin wooden ribs, and brass bridge and hull was displayed by Frank Carter. With a Marble Head (50-800) model yacht, Gordon Armstrong showed the cup won for the Dominion of Canada Championship for this class.

Locomotives of all types were also displayed, one an English type that can travel 12 miles an hour, light, or carry eight to 10 persons, made by Alex Josslin, one-time president of the society. Fred G. Jerome, president-elect for 1938, showed a working model of a Timken locomotive built to scale ¾ in. to the foot. When completed it will weigh about 240 pounds, will have a boiler capable of withstanding a pressure of 300 pounds and will burn ordinary coal.

Braille Groups Consolidate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Pioneer and leader in distributing Bibles in raised type for the blind, the Braille Bible Society, Inc., a California corporation, has merged with the Braille Institute of America, Inc., another California corporation, after joint action by members to consolidate under the latter name.

The merger is in accord with opinion expressed by leaders of the American Associations of Workers for the Blind who, in their seventeenth biennial convention last June, stressed the desire to have fewer rather than more national organizations in order to increase economy in the service.

Bible Fund Started

Also, the merger returns the distribution of the Braille Bible to its original base, for at the time when the institute began as an unincorporated, philanthropic affiliation under the name of Universal Braille Press, there was opened on its books an account called "Revised Braille Bible Fund."

The fund enabled the book to be printed and distributed to the needy free or at prices they were able to pay.

For nearly 100 years, the Bible has been printed for the blind in some form or another. However, revision of the Braille system in America as the standard system of printing for the English-reading blind necessitated re-publication of the Scriptures and other standard works.

By February, 1924, contributions to this "revised fund" were sufficient to make possible the completion of the Braille plates and the first edition of the entire Bible, bound in 21 volumes. Demand for books exhausted the fund. In order to deal with the situation, the Bible society was formed in July, 1927.

Through the years since the work began, 13,232 volumes of the Scriptures in Braille have been distributed in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, England, Scotland, Italy, Spain, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, South Africa, India, and Egypt.

Those who are able to pay are asked $1 for each volume, or $21 for the set, while books made available from contributed funds are distributed free of charge. This policy is to continue under the consolidation.

Independent Miners Oppose Earle Plan

POTTSVILLE, Penna., Jan. 20 (AP)—Opposition to Gov. George H. Earle's proposal that the Federal Government purchase the state's Anthracite fields and lease them to private operators came today from a miners' organization.

"Federal purchase of coal lands will never cure conditions as they now exist," said P. Joseph Brennan, of Heckscherville, president of the Independent Miners and Truckers Association of Schuylkill and Northumberland counties.

While some of Pennsylvania's congressmen endorsed the proposal, Mr. Brennan, spokesman for a large group of so-called "bootleg" miners, said:

"The only federal control necessary for anthracite is to see that it is protected in the channels of transportation and distribution in other states."

Governor Earle, in announcing approval of his plan Tuesday by leading operators and officials of the United Mine Workers, said he believed unauthorized mining on company-owned lands would be eliminated by the "process of re-employment."

Mr. Brennan asserted in a statement that he would "demand" that the Governor "call a special session of the legislature to solve the ills of the anthracite industry."

Hat Styles for Policewomen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Why does a British policewoman wear a helmet? Why does she wear big boots? Why does she stand for hours in the streets apparently doing nothing?

These questions were answered by Miss D. Peto, superintendent of women police, in a talk she had with a large group of secondary schoolgirls recently when she told them that recruits were needed.

The policewoman who stands "doing nothing," she said, is really exceedingly busy. She is learning her neighborhood, becoming acquainted with the looks of the people who live in and frequent it. She wants to be able to pick out anyone who is "wanted" or "lost."

As to the helmet and big boots, well it rains in London sometimes, Miss Peto said, and the boots are necessary for the same reason. Beyond this, helmets and big boots are easy to recognize by people who want help.

When a candidate is accepted for the service, she goes to Peel House in London for an eleven weeks' training course. For the next two years she goes on beat duty in order to learn routine work. Five years of service may see her turned into a sergeant. Later, she may even become an inspector.

New York Debt Set At $2,380,422,024

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—After having earmarked $198,019,019 of city funds for public improvement in the year's capital outlay budget, New York City is still $81,194,449 within its debt limit, Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick told the board of estimate today in a report which sets the city's gross funded debt at $2,380,422,024.

The margin for borrowing, coupled with the amount reserved for public outlay, totals $279,213,468, which compares favorably with the unencumbered debt margin of $235,886,533 a year ago, and of $256,547,728 in January, 1936.

The Comptroller said that the $198,019,019 set aside in the capital outlay bracket under the city's revised fiscal system, designed to put the city financing on a cash basis, had not the formality of appropriations, but was an estimated total for beneficial expenditures under consideration.

The city's total debt incurring power is $1,459,989,519, which is 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable real estate.

Budget Hearing Due In New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20—A call for an "open house" hearing next Tuesday on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's $385,000,000 budget for 1938-'39, which puts State finance "in the black" for the first time in five years went out from Capitol Hill today, indicating there would be no concerted attack by the Republicans on the cost sheet.

In contrast with the formal evaluation of other years when the finance bodies of both Houses have always jointly presided over such hearings, this year's bugetary discussion will be informal and under the sole auspices of the Republican-controlled Assembly Ways and Means Committee, headed by Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat.

The proposed budget is $15,000,000 under the current one, and, although premised on retention of all existing emergency taxes, its provisions, according to the Governor, will have entirely wiped out by the end of the next fiscal year the huge $100,000,000 deficit he inherited in 1932.

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BOSTON—Beautiful front room, $6; large living room and kitchen, semi-private bath, $10; other rooms $3 and $4; continual heat, hot water. Housekeeper, 75 Westland Ave., 2nd floor.

N. Y. C., 9 W. 68th—Large, sunny, southern exposure, adjacent church, attractively furnished, refined surroundings, elevator, telephone, references.

N. Y. C., 71st St. (Broadway)—Exceptionally sunny large combination bedroom and studio; piano. Write Box W-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 425 West End Ave. (80th St.)—Double modern, adjoining bath; all conveniences; reasonable; near church. IVERS STUDIOS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CABINET maker desires employment; many years' experience making and repairing musical instruments. Box T-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, middle-aged U. S. citizen, speaks English, French, German; best references, domestic, foreign; city, country. Write Box H-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, 28, educated, ambitious, pleasing personality, business experience, wishes position with reputable firm offering future. Robert W. Lott, 124-06 Hillside Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED traveling companion and attendant; capable, willing homemaker desires opportunity to serve; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box H-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, thoroughly experienced ladies' corset and specialty shops, N. Y. C., Phila. Write Box H-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

DOROTHY PAULL MacHATTON
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Secretarial, Stenographic, Mimeographing
Residence, Rockville 275 Office, District 0864

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Music-Education and Piano Instruction
LOIS ADLER
720 West End Ave., New York City
Riverside 9-3360 mornings
Also faculty member Juilliard School

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.
Near B'way Opp Macy's 5th Fl

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes — One Price
All Styles — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 POST OFFICE ARCADE

A Mill and Sale Feature
"LADY PEPPERELL"
and
"PEQUOT SHEETS"
81x99—72x108 Reg. $1.59 $1.25
HOWLAND'S

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

F. W. BEHRENS, INC.
Meats and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
192 Fairchild Avenue

MEIGS
Annual Sale
Mene's Matrix Shoes
$8.95
Reg. $10.50
Shoe Department Downstairs

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone Gr. 178-M Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

New England Carpet Cleaning Company
We clean anything from Gloves to Rugs
DYEING
189 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 3660

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We solicit your patronage

FOR
REPAIRS, APPLIANCES and CONTRACTING
CALL
Sound Beach Electrical Co.
TEL. OLD GREENWICH 7-0850

SLEDS—SKIS
Sleds $2.00 to $7.00 Skis $1.50 to $6.50
Ski Poles $1.00 Ski Wax 50c
Ski Harness $3.50
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

SALE
Boys' and Students' Four-Piece Graduation Suits, all wool, in blue cheviot. $16.95. Sizes 14 to 20.
The TOGGERY SHOP
261 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 1478-W

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. C. MASON & CO., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

delicatessen
The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATES! ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
11 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Cinnamon Buns
25c a Dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main Street 536 Asylum St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

Coombs

741 Main Street

SALE IN PROGRESS
Men's and Women's
HANAN SHOES
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 Trumbull Street

MIDDLETOWN

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
Phone 2800

NEW BRITAIN

79 W. MAIN STREET
Harvey Lewis
OPTICIANS Everything Optical
Everything Photographic

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss Kruger's Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving—Marcel and Finger Waving—Care of the Scalp—Facials—Hair Tinting and Coloring
966 Chapel St. Tel. 8-2200

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

AUTO ELECTRIC
SALES & SERVICE CO.
Specialized Automotive Service
Ignition—Brakes—Radiators
Carburetors—Radio—Shock Absorbers
120 Goffe Street 3-4141

Phillips Store
Cut Rate
Cosmetics—Perfumes
Toilet Articles
47 CENTER ST. Mrs. E. D. Geiser

MOVING
in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods.
Good Used Furniture for Sale.
West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Ave. 6-0343

Paintings—Old Prints
Etchings and Artistic Framing

Munson Gallery
275 Orange Street

Coal COKE
If you have any heating problems call us for free service.
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
PHONE 54116 135 TEMPLE ST.

Flowers and Plants
from Our Own Greenhouses at Waverly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
Costume Jewelry
and
Greeting Cards
Chapel Street, at the Taft

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 8-8107 2-1274

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET

Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-8136

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Radios and Lamps
for Long Winter Evenings
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street Stamford 3-3171

January White Sales
Corset Sales
Notion Sales
Now in Progress

Damp Wash!
EVERYTHING WASHED and DAMPENED READY FOR HOME IRONING
15 POUNDS FOR 75c
—Additional Pounds 4c—
SHIRTS... HAND FINISHED at a Slight Additional Cost
GATEWAY
Individual Laundry
35 Worth Street Phone 3-3121

Hartwell-Delap Co.'s
CLEARANCE SALE
of Stein-Bloch and Kuppenheimer Clothes
offers
Wonderful Values
HARTWELL-DELAP CO.
48 Park Row Stamford, Conn.

FRANKEL'S
262 Atlantic St., Stamford
January Fur Sale
Muskrat—Seal—Persian Lamb
Caracul—Leopard Cat—Raccoon Coats
$169.00
Regularly up to $275
No extra charge for 10-payment plan
PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS
Scatter Sunshine
With GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Frank R. Sandmeyer William G. Whitelaw

Sandmeyer's Garage
Auto Repairing in All Its Branches
TOWING—STORAGE
Amoco Gas and Oils
United Service Motors
Stamford 4-5021 Darien 11 Noroton Hghts., Conn.
TELEPHONE 3-0340

The Community Press
PRINTING
Deliveries to Stamford, Darien, New Canaan and Greenwich
TOMS ROAD STAMFORD, CONN.

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

91st Semi-Annual Clothing Sale for Men and Boys
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

WATERBURY

Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
SAXE & FLOTO
41 W. Main St. Ph. 3-1112
Members Florist Telegraph Delivery

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

KENWOOD BLANKETS
Sold Exclusively by Us in Waterbury

Kenwood Arondac Blanket
All pure wool in 8 beautiful colors, neatly bound with 4-inch wide satin ribbon binding to match color of blanket. Size 72x84.
Big Value at $8.98 *each*

Kenwood
Standard Blanket
Made of fine long imported Australian wool. Bound with 4-inch pure silk ribbon. Size 72x84. Colors: blue, green, yellow, peach, rose, orchid, all white, sapphire and rose-beige.
Another Big Value at $10.98

• The Ultimate in Permanent Waves
ZOTOS
No Machinery
No Electricity
SUGENHEIMER'S
Beauty Parlor—2nd Floor
64 Bank St., Waterbury

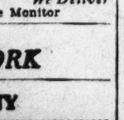
JANUARY CLEARANCE
One of our few seasonal clearances. Drastic reductions in every department.
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 East Main Street, Waterbury
Every Department will have
JANUARY WORTHWHILE SAVINGS
on dozens of things for the entire family
The Miller & Peck Co.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone
Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WM. P. STEIN CO.
Quality Furniture
A chair, a bed, a table or a houseful. We can serve you well.



PLAZA 3286
225 W. Saratoga St.
Phone Calvert 8431 Daily in Attendance

E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER, JR., Proprietor
Choice Lamb and Veal
Baltimore, Maryland
547 Lexington Market

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by the greatest interpreters—Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Plaza 3730

CALVERT 1080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Monitor

NEW YORK

ALBANY

MYER'S
January White SALE
Now In Progress

January Sales
at
WHITNEY'S
Spell S-A-V-I-N-G-S
North Pearl St. Albany, N. Y.

McManus & Riley
Rogers Peet Clothing
Correct Attire for Gentlemen and Boys
49-50 State Street

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Builders' Supplies
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2348

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter, Cottage Cheese, Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5261 Bud. 1060
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BARGAIN MONTH
always brings a crowd of buyers who appreciate values, to our store during January
at McLEAN'S

PARLOR CITY SHOE STORE
40 Court Street
It will pay you to attend the clearance sale of beautiful shoes at our Court Street store.

BRONXVILLE

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE

Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

ATTENTION
Are you satisfied with your hair? *If Not Consult*
MARTHA
Reduced Prices Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
Martha's Beauty Salon
15 PARK PLACE TEL. 6030

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4388

D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
CAPEHART, PHILCO
R C A, ZENITH
SALES and SERVICE
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD Tel. 4545

Come to
The Quill Pen
For your stationery, bridge and party needs. Fine Leather Goods, Greeting Cards and Novelties.
115 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 5678

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Great 7481
10 A. M.-5 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$4.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1145 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Roth Wedekind 6 6418

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

There is NO BETTER FUEL Than
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
HEDSTROM-SPAULDING Inc.
In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0943
Corner Bidwell Parkway

Coats? Hats? Coats?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

FLEETWOOD

We welcome the opportunity of rendering you every complete banking service.
FLEETWOOD BANK
Broad and Locust Streets
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Member
Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

REAL SILK
Shop-at-Home SERVICE
Personal Fit Hosiery and Lingerie for Women; Quality Haberdashery for Men.
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
MRS. HELEN MUIR
3020 Bouck Ave. Tel. Olinville 2-4082

LUCILE
BEAUTY SALON
693 Locust St. Oakwood 8484
At Fleetwood Sta. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

The Home of Westinghouse
B. E. SHELL CO.
23 W. Fulton St., Gloversville, N. Y.

ITHACA

BELLOVA LAMPS

Hand decorated, exquisitely etched or hand cut—made in layers of glass, strong and luminous.
$1.95 to $10.00
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, *Grocers*
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

Stromberg-Carlson Radios
57.50 and up
Eureka Vacuum Cleaners
Hamilton Beach Mixers
Complete Radio Service
GEORGE B. NORRIS
306 N. Tioga St. Dial 9316

ZENITH and R. C. A.-VICTOR RADIOS at
ROTHSCHILD'S
ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

Now Going On
PRE-INVENTORY SALE
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

KENMORE

Kenmore Boot Shop

TARSO SUPINATOR
ARCUS PAT OFF.
SHOE
FOR FLAT FEET
Ask for descriptive folder
2870 Delaware Ave. RI 2064

Marlatt & Hafert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

Pullman's Butter and Eggs
BORCHER'S
Delicatessen and Grocer
35 North Grand Avenue
We Deliver Baldwin 5326

Greeting Cards Gifts
Graduation Gifts
Stamps for Collection
Games Dolls
Baldwin Gift Shop
ED. STEINER
100 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

ELMHURST

SACS AND DANIEL
DRY GOODS STORE
Carry full line of standard Ladies', Gents' and Children's Wear
90-45 Corona Avenue

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE SALE
of Dresses and Hats
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-06 Northern Blvd.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
134-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

Coal — Coke
Fuel Oil
COUNTY FUEL CO.
Incorporated
170th Street and L. I. R. R.
Flushing 7-5100
Free photograph of your graduate with every purchase of
GRADUATION GIFTS
Watches, Class Rings, Pen Sets, Bracelets, etc.
GREENWOLD
CREDIT JEWELERS
36-31 MAIN STREET IND. 6700

I. C. MacDougall, Ltd.
136-68 Roosevelt Avenue
CUSTOM CLOTHES, DOBBS HATS
FURNISHINGS
Ready-to-Wear Clothes $35.00
Independence 3-7677

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Homefurnishings
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-0977, Fl. 9-0987

FOREST HILLS

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-8000

FISCHER'S
Manhattan Shirt and Pajama
SALE

SHIRTS		PAJAMAS	
2.00	1.65	2.00	1.65
2.50	1.85	2.50	1.85
		5.00	3.65

107-08 Continental Ave. Bou. 8-8589

FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
REAL ESTATE
APARTMENTS, INSURANCE
MORTGAGES, MANAGEMENT
71-30 Austin Street Bou. 8-7030

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
ESSO
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1220

GREENGARD'S VANITY SHOP
Imported and Domestic Perfumes
Toilet Articles, Hand Bags and Hosiery
71-13 Austin Street Bou. 8-3872

Borrow Your Reading Hours at our Lending Library
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 STATION SQUARE Bou. 8-6200
10c for three days 3c each day after
$1.00 deposit, returnable

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

CLEVELAND 3-4038 MODERATE PRICES
OLGA HELD
Hairdresser

Open Nights
Tues. and Fri. 8 P. M. 81-37 Lefferts Blvd.

FREEPORT

BEN VERITY
261 So. Main Street Freeport, N. Y.
Phone Freeport 7237
ESSO FUEL OIL
and
COAL
Weight—Quality—Service

CHESTER A. FULTON & SON
MORTICIANS
40 W. MERRICK ROAD, FREEPORT
TEL. FREEPORT 2461
Lady Attendant Upon Request

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Freeport 2220
32 Henry Street
Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal'
Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

GREAT NECK

VICTOR RECORDS
Excellent Library of Red Seals and Popular Dances
RADIO SERVICE
$1—House Calls—$1
BARROW
25 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck
Great Neck 2015

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

MURPHY'S
Moving and Storage Service
Fireproof Storage Phone 549 Rug Cleaning
CRATING—PACKING—SHIPPING

Margaret Beauty Salon
Expert in Beauty Culture
Permanent Wave
Hair Stylist

1 ELM STREET
Tel. Great Neck 2551

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CORSET SALE
Drastic Reductions on
Lily of France—Le Gant
Artist Model—Vogue
Warner's—Treo
Buy now and save up to 35%
ETTINGER'S
264 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 7668
Visit Our Indoor Display

BETTER
SAFETY-TESTED
USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE *Dealer"*
Main and Bedell Streets

C. J. WILLIAMS PAPER AND PAINT
Est. 1895
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showroom
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Harrison J. DeVere, Inc.
Distributor Nassau-Suffolk Counties
303 Main Street Hempstead 780

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.
Hempstead 6100

Chris. Truelson Auto Sales
Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq. New York
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

Visit Our HOME PLANNERS' SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
HARDWARE • PAINTS • LINOLEUM
FIREPLACE SETS • OIL BURNERS
HOME FURNISHINGS • RODS • TOYS
278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Garden City 8911
Hempstead 635
East Second St. off Roslyn Road
Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal'
Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

HOLLIS

Burch Printing Co.
"A Concern of Reputation"
Printing in all its Branches
One or a Million
191st Street at Jamaica Ave. HOllis 8-2121

JACKSON HEIGHTS

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
featuring Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Hosiery
3205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

RADIO REPAIRS and INSTALLATIONS
Made by factory trained men using factory equipment and specified factory parts.
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
3741 82ND STREET
HA 9-5555

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Unusually Good Home Baked Cakes and Pies
37-63 83rd Street Hav. 0130

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

Stanley FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

CLARK'S
offers you
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3750 82ND STREET
Phone HAvemeyer 6-1079 37-44 90th Street Jackson Heights

Sunday Dinners 65c and 85c
Dulion's
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:30 DINNER 5:30 to 8:30 SUNDAYS 1:00 to 8:30

Atterod's Beauty Salon
Hairdressers
The Home of the Perfect Permanent
3559 82nd Street Newtown 9-8950

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
4206 37TH AVENUE Hav 9-8968

Public Stenographer
ELEANOR M. HODGDON
Mimeographing—Multigraphing
Notary Public
Mail and telephone service.
81-11 Roosevelt Ave. Room 1
Tel., Bus., Hav. 4-6954
Tel., Res., Newtown 9-1757

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

Sally Millinery
Ready Made Hats and to Order
35-59 82ND STREET
With this advertisement you will be allowed 15% on purchase price.

PAUL V. FRARY
Life Insurance and Annuity Counselor
3745 87th Street Tel. Hav. 4-3778

COLONY DRUG CO.
The Only Real Cut-Rate Drug Store
COSMETICS and PERFUMES
37-29 82ND STREET Hav. 0-0909

JAMAICA

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LITTLE NECK

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
255-24 Northern Blvd Tel. Bayside 9-2334

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

LITTLE NECK
(Continued)

Hiller's
Quality Bakery
Bakers of Quality Products
253-26 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
TEL. BAYSIDE 9-2796
F. E. HILLER

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

LYNBROOK'S CANDY SHOP
CHOCOLATES
OLD TIME FAVORITES
PARTY CANDIES
MUELLER'S 82 Atlantic Ave.

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Varsity Shop
January Clearance Sale
Now in Progress
Substantial Savings in Seasonable Apparel for Boys and Youths
27 Atlantic Avenue Lyn 6327

I. JACOBSON & SON
Department Store
ALTERATION SALE
All Merchandise Must Be Sold Regardless of Cost
21 Atlantic Avenue
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

PATCHOGUE

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
PAINTS
GLASS
WALLPAPER
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

L. W. TERRELL
Coal and Fuel Oil
R-C-A RADIO
44 SO. OCEAN AVE.
PHONES PATCHOGUE 210-211

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Foods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

JANUARY SHOE SALE
Florsheim—Drew Arch Rest
Dr. Posner's Shoes
X-Ray Fittting
SOL ROSEMAN
215-19 Jamaica Avenue

RICHMOND HILL

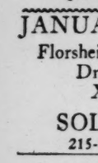
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

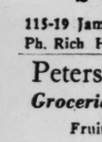
Peters & Angelbeck
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

NICHOLAS P. DONOHOE
—Plumbing and Heating—
Authorized Dealer
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux, Automatic Water Heaters and Ranges
87-19 118th St. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-0871

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-0200


If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You
You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

Tree Ripened Oranges
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Best brands in Groceries
Neighborhood Market
8554 113th Street
For prompt delivery call Vir. 7-0170

ONA'S BEAUTY SALON

Frederick Special
at $5.00
For limited time only
117-09 HILLSIDE AVE.
R. K. O. Theatre Bldg.
Tel. Vir. 7-9767

JANUARY FUR SALE
Drastic Reductions
Cloth Coats From $10.50 up
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Avenue, corner 104 Street

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
We stock many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products
106-09 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICH. HILL 2-4001

Phone Richmond Hill 2-9338
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
Graduation Bouquets
86-06 117TH STREET

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. CLeveland 3-9952
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Graduate Corsetiere in Attendance
Flexees
TWIN AND SUPER CONTROL
Hosiery—Gloves—Bags
Barbizon Lingerie
Parkway Specialty Shop
8019 Jamaica Ave. Ph. Virginia 7-1380

January White Sale
Blankets—Bed Linens
Household Linens, Etc.
"Exclusive but not Expensive"
GELLER'S
91-17 JAMAICA AVE. Vir. 7-10118

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE R. V. C. 3692

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas
Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

Modern Majestic Laundry
INC.
15% discount cash and carry
106 N. Park Ave., Rockville Ctr., N. Y.
Rockville Centre 62 Freeport 2680
Far Rockaway 7-5000

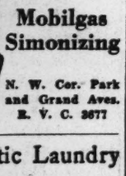
Washing Machine
Vacuum Cleaner
SERVICE
Wiring and Lighting
The Electric Shop
Harry Hobby, Mgr.
125 N. PARK AT GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

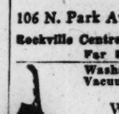
Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park

VALENTE
Your Hairdresser
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving a Specialty
Tel. Rockville Centre 646, Murray Hill 2-2900

WILLIAM J. MARKS & COMPANY
Accountants and Auditors
Tax Consultants
17 East 42nd Street New York City

We sell
Prudence Hash
and many other Monitor advertised products

Renken & Kuehlken
FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
19 NO. PARK AVENUE Tel. 3463

MAMARONECK


SQUIBB
DENTAL CREAM
Squibb Household Products
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 89

BLUESTONE—SAND
GRAVEL—CEMENT
Good Building Materials
BREWER'S, TEL. 1280
161 E. Post Road, Mam'k

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5200-J 9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802

Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

DAIRY PRODUCERS, Inc.
Leland C. Smith, Pres.
7 Crary Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Oakwood 5633
Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream, Broilers
"Owned and Managed Locally"

Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasion
House of Flowers
Proctor Bldg. Oakwood 9639

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6800
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Marigold Beauty Shop
Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
Complete Head $5.00
Three Quarter Head $3.50
Ringlet Ends $3.00
39 East Third St., cor. of Second Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

SPENCER-SERVICE
Individually Designed Foundation Garments, Girdles, Brassieres and Belts
Measurements taken in your home. Call for appt. Oakwood 1047—or write 612 South Sixth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
MARY A. McFADDEN

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Daily Trips To and From New York
SAMUEL LIGHTBODY
(The original Lightbody, Established 1925)
Moving Storage Express
also
Used and New Furniture For Sale
376 Main Street New Rochelle 550
1 Madison Ave., New York City
Lexington 2-4822

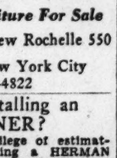
Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

INSURANCE
OF EVERY KIND
FOR EVERY NEED
HERBERT J. GRANT
85 John Street New York, N. Y. Beekman 3-2400
170 Elm Street New Rochelle, N. Y. Hamilton 4921

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
ONLY THE FINEST IN JEWELRY and SILVERWARE
565 Main St., New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 3692

In Our UPHOLSTERY
and
GENERAL INTERIORS
We embody a rare combination . . .
GOOD CRAFTSMANSHIP PLUS REASONABLE PRICES
OPENDACK'S, Inc.
PHONE 4380 NEW ROCHELLE

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap

INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

I. B. COHEN
- HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
- NETTLETON SHOES
- ARROW SHIRTS
- DOBBS HATS

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

SHOE SALE
Reductions on
Men's, Women's and Children's
SHOES
FISHER'S
2968 Third Ave., near 153rd Street
BRONX, N. Y.

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles One Price
All Sizes $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

MILDRED
Beauty Salon
55-57 West Fordham Rd.
FOrdham 4-3090 NICK ROMANO

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DUKE
FLOWER and FRUIT SHOP
Flowers—Fruit—Groceries
336 Flatbush Av. cor. Sterling Pl.
STERLING 3-8742

Rosedale Florist

Flowers *of Quality*
521 Ocean Ave., cor. Church Ave.
Geo. Anion, Mgr.
Buck 2-7016

JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
Painter & Decorator
5 East 31st Street
BUckminster 7-1121

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Styles One Price
All Sizes $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles One Price
All Sizes $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

BARBER SERVICE
In addition to our luxurious service in our splendidly appointed shop, our experts will call at your home or office anywhere in Greater New York.
The Barclay Barber Shop
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 E. 48TH STREET WI 2-5900

EGGS *Received direct from the farm*
New York City Delivery per dozen 45c
L. R. BOOSE
Phone RIVERSIDE 9-7484

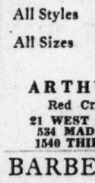
Staten Island

PORT RICHMOND

H. & L. Service Station
NIELS LARSEN, Prop.
15 GROVE AVENUE, PORT RICHMOND
GAS—SUNOCO—OILS
Sunoco Mercury Made Motor Oils
Expert Greasing and Lubricating Service
Parking Phone Gib. 2-1580

PRINTING
Commercial, Club, Church, School
Westerleigh Press
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond Gibraltar 2-2413

PEEKSKILL


NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Automatic Refrigeration
Kurzhals Bros., Inc.
Main St. and Nelson Ave.
Peekskill, N. Y.

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 3227
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL
(Continued)

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1287

PELHAM

Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680
Tel. PELHAM 2838

HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

PORT CHESTER

Royal Scarlet Stores
GEORGE A. NAKP, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent Street Tel. 1767
Free Delivery Service

The Morley Markets, Inc.
33 NORTH MAIN STREET
Meats Vegetables Fish
Poultry and Provisions
Free Delivery
Tel. P. C. 508

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's MID-WINTER SALE
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
Luckey, Platt & Co.

A Complete Line of GROCERIES
Including many Monitor nationally advertised products
B & M Food Market
Provision
469 Main Street Phone 6160

VAN DYK
B. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
386 MAIN STREET Phone 3528-W

SWISS
Cleaners and Dyers
Can help you begin the New Year right by doing your cleaning, pressing and dyeing.
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET

CRUISE WEAR
"for the South"
The Wallace Company

FLEMING'S SHOP
Semi-Annual Clearance
Everything for Young Men
Cor. Cannon and Liberty Sts.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen. 6037
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
"Rochester's First Cleaners"
Estab. 1822

Leary's
Cleaners & Dyers Inc.

BARTHOLOMAY
Milk Cream
Ice Cream
Dairy Dept. Main 6532
Ice Cream Dept. Main 6520

Beck
CLEANERS AND DYERS
360 Park Ave., 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow
We ask your patronage MAIN 18

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAM, N. B. C., Red Network, SUNDAY—10:00 to 10:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

J. E. Thompson
COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
OFFERS THE BEST OF FOODS, PREPARED BY WOMEN COOKS.
Lunches from 25c
Dinners from 60c
SPECIAL AFTER THEATRE DISHES
Store Hours 8:30 to 11:30
38 East Avenue

COAL
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
That Better Hard Coal
Irondequoit Coal and Supply Co.
149 Ridge Road East
GLEN. 6161

JOHN
VAN INGEN
COAL-COKE-OIL
Laundered
Famous Reading Anthracite
362 ARNETT BOULEVARD
GENESEE 63

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes One Price
All Styles $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

Elder's Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries
Meats
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Mae-Blanche Beauty Parlor
Specializing in Eugene and Duart Permanent Wave, Hair Styling and All Branches of Beauty Culture.

22 HARWOOD COURT
Telephone Scarsdale 1517
Scarsdale, N. Y.

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

The Epicure Shoppe
J. ROSS, Mgr.
Delicatessen—S. S. Pierce Foods
Table Luxuries
70 Garth Road Tel. Scarsdale 4774
Free Delivery Service

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 3860

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 State Street Phone 3-2141

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Barney's
COATS
FROCKS—SUITS
and all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble.
PHONE 4-4811

WALLHIDE PRIMER

For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

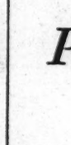
Monitor Readers
We Thank You For Your Liberal Patronage

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes One Price
All Styles $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
3 LOCATIONS
118 S. Salina 457 S. Salina
320 S. Warren St.

Barnes Flower Shop
Our Italian Pottery
will enhance your plant and flower gifts
Syracuse Shop 205 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369
Binghamton Shop Riviera Theatre Bldg. Phone 2-4045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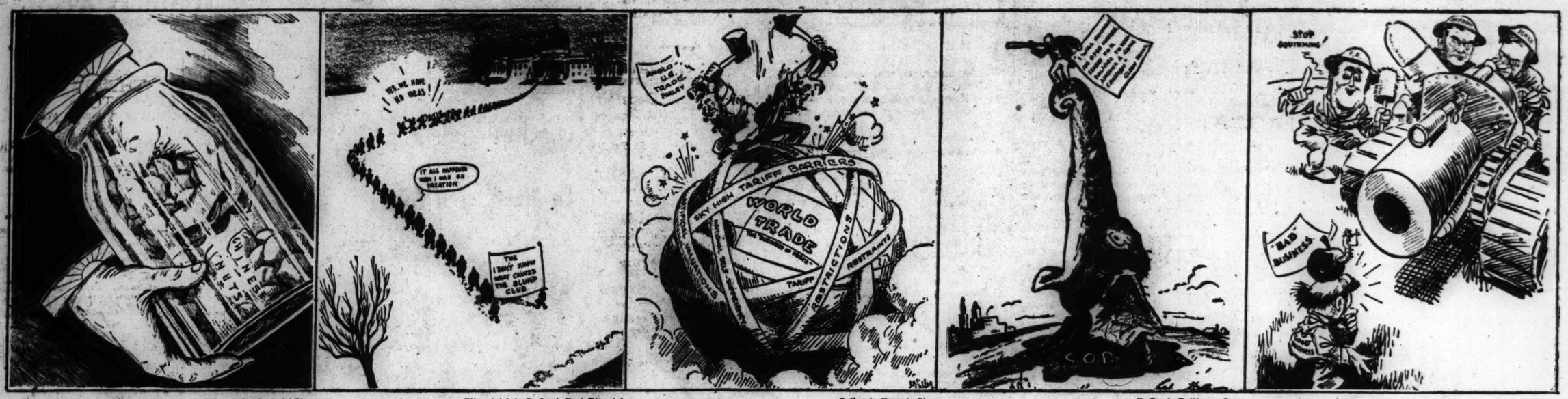
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Racey in Montreal Star
Æsop on Avarice

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Washington Parade

—Callan in Toronto Star
Starting the World's Greatest "Reclamation Project"

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun
See Anything Yet, Glenn?

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
Well for Goodness Sake Do Be Careful!

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Coupled Names Game

Have two parallel rows of chairs facing each other, with an aisle down the center. Divide the players into two equal teams, each person standing behind a chair in his respective team.

A referee has a list of famous names that are always thought of in pairs, such as Eva and Topsy, Gilbert and Sullivan, Antony and Cleopatra, Romulus and Remus, Punch and Judy, etc. As he calls off one of the names, the two players at one end are to run around to the front of their chairs, and sit down just as soon as they have called out the other name to the pair.

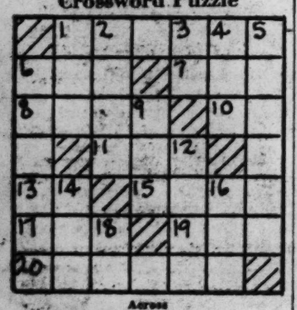
The first one down after answering correctly remains seated, while the other player must stand up in front of his chair.

The referee then calls out another name, and the next two players run around the end to the front of their chairs, and so on through the last couple. The side finishing with fewer players standing scores.

The game may continue from this point by having all players stand in front of their chairs, and in turn run back to their original position. The first to arrive and call out the correct name remains facing the back of his chair; the other must face the opposite direction. Thus the winning side is again determined.

The game is lots of fun not only because of the scramble in changing position, but one literally has to "think on his feet"; and it is surprising how catchy some of the names will seem when only one of a pair is given.—Annette V. S., University City, Mo.

Crossword Puzzle



Across
1 Meddle with
6 Rodent
7 Metal
8 Presently
10 By
11 Fairy-queen
12 Provided that
15 Endure
17 Short sleep
19 Skill
20 Riddle

Down
1 Sunburn
2 Particle
3 River in Italy
4 Notable—Abbr.
5 Reply sharply
6 Deep gorge
9 Seize suddenly
13 Ray of light
14 Winnowing implement
16 Constellation
18 Jumbled type

Answer Appears Among Advertisements

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Madison, Reading, Jackson, Rutland, New York, Danbury, Raleigh, Olympia, Norwich, Phoenix, Yonkers, Newport, Spokane, Decatur, Guthrie.

Drop-Letter Problem: Sirloin, Sirion, irons, ions, son, or o.

Letter Changing: Skis, skit, suit, suet, sues, sums, sump, jump.

How Many Boys?: 18 boys

Forms and Shapes: Cruciform—cross-shaped; aliform—wing-shaped; nuciform—nut-shaped; stelliform—star shaped; cordiform—heart-shaped; spheriform—sphere-shaped; luniform—crescent-shaped; graniform—grain-shaped; poculiform—cup-shaped; clayiform—club-shaped.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

By way of introducing a bit of variety into cryptograms, an Osage City, Kan., reader submits the following list of 15 different seven-letter cities of the United States:

SDGFKEA, CBDGFAQ, UDOHKEA, CMLPDAG, ABR NECH, GDATMCN, CDPBFQJ, EPNSIFD, AECRFOJ, IJEBAFV, NEAHBCK, ABRIECL, KIEHDAB, GBODLMC, QMLJCFB.

A Drop-Letter Problem

W. P. K. shares another: The first of the following definitions represents a seven-letter word. Each of the succeeding definitions represents a word that may be formed by dropping one letter from the word just preceding, and rearranging the remaining letters: 1. A choice cut of meat. 2. A mountain (Deut. 3:9). 3. An implement to press clothing (plural). 4. A compound of an atom or a group of atoms and an electron or electrons (plural). 5. A male descendant. 6. A preposition. 7. An interjection.

Letter Changing

A Chevy Chase, Md., reader cuts the eight moves in changing KEY to INK down to 6—key, ken, ten, ton, ion, inn, ink—and then offers SKIS to JUMP in seven moves.

How Many Boys?

A man divided $9 equally among some boys. If he had begun by giving each boy 5 cents more, six of them would have received nothing. How many boys were there?

Forms and Shapes

Each of the "forms" listed below may be correctly identified with a certain "shape" as indicated by the example checked.

1	cruciform	club-shaped	
2	aliform	grain-shaped	
3	nuciform	cross-shaped	1
4	stelliform	cup-shaped	
5	cordiform	crescent-shaped	
6	spheriform	star-shaped	
7	luniform	nut-shaped	
8	graniform	heart-shaped	
9	poculiform	sphere-shaped	
10	clayiform	wing-shaped	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Getting Heavy!

Monitor Camera Club From Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Movie Salesman

Even though they do not own a movie projector, most parents would like to have a reel of motion pictures of their children, which they could put away and keep for future years.

A man in Los Angeles has equipped himself with an inexpensive simply operated miniature movie camera, which he takes from door to door, offering to take movies of children, often for as little as $2 or $3.

A few days later he returns, exhibits the film with his own portable projector, and then leaves the reel in a specially designed container, in which the film can be permanently preserved.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

Quotation for Today

IT IS the temper of the highest hearts to strive most upwards when they are most burdened.—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

'Tickled to Pieces'

Monitor Camera Club From M. Stevens, Rochester, N. H.

Brevities

Detroit News: Among recent vacationers in Florida was Hiram Johnson of California. To the folks back home he can point out a statesman's duty to see the seamy side.

Humorist: "What to Do Until the Plumber Arrives" is the title of an article in a contemporary. The important thing is to keep calm. A matinée or an afternoon's shopping will help to pass the time.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: While Big Business and Big Government are blaming each other for the recession, we consumers have a guilty feeling that the fault is our own. We have not bought much more than we could pay for—in cash, credit, or by the painless-payment plan.

In Lighter Vein

The Office Boy Says

"A nose by any other name would smell the same."

Knowledge

Bride (talking over phone to grocer): "Send me up a peck of potatoes and a pound of sugar, Mr. Brown."

Hubby (interrupting): "But, honey, I thought you intended having sweet potatoes for dinner!"

Bride: "Oh, dear, I forgot. Make that a peck of potatoes and two pounds of sugar, Mr. Brown."

Pointed

A young Englishman was at a party mostly composed of Scotsmen, and though he made several attempts to crack a joke, he failed to get a single smile from his companions. Finally he exclaimed petulantly: "It would take a gimlet to put a joke into the heads of you Scotsmen."

"Aye," replied one of them, "but the gimlet wud need toe be mair pointed than thae jokes."

Through the Crack

The celebrated Edward Irving had been lecturing at Dumfries. A wag in the locality met Watty Dunlop the next day. The latter said: "Weel, Willie, mon, an' what do ye think of Mr. Irving?"

"Oh," said Willie contemptuously, "the man's crack't."

Dunlop patted him on the shoulder with a quiet remark, "Willie, ye'll aften see a light peeping through a crack!"

Daily Anecdote

My Son

A little story about the late Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler illustrates in a touching fashion the lofty place a son may hold in the estimation of his mother.

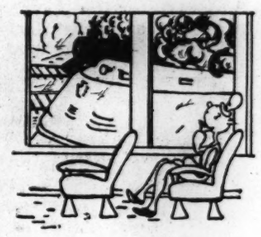
When Dr. Cuyler was visiting England he corresponded frequently and at length with his mother. One day she received a letter in which he described his presentation to Queen Victoria. Mrs. Cuyler could scarcely wait until she had read the great news to tell someone else what had occurred.

Rushing to a neighbor's house, she cried, "I've got a letter from England and do you know, the Queen has seen Theodore!"

Well?

A servant, ushering a Mr. Foote and his two daughters into a drawing room, announced, "Mr. Foote and the two Misses Feet."

Somesense Rhymes



I miss the mighty iron horse
That Diesel-engined trains displace;
Now folks won't know I've traveled, by
The soot and cinders on my face.

Ho-Hum!

Monitor Camera Club From M. Stevens, Rochester, N. H.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cloud of Glory

Portland, Ore.

Susan was an elderly charwoman, with a dissolute husband. But no matter how surrounded she seemed to be with trouble, she was always cheerful.

"Susan," said her mistress, "you seem to have some dark days, heavy with clouds."

"Yes, ma'am," she replied, "but then I often find comfort in a cloud."

"In a cloud, Susan?"

"Yes, ma'am. When I think of those precious words, 'and a cloud received him out of their sight.'"

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Amending Bylaws

Question: An amendment to bylaws was submitted at a meeting of members, previous notice including a copy of the proposed changes having been given by mail in conformity to the bylaws. At the meeting, after the proposed amendment had been read, but before any motion was made concerning it, a member rose and presented a different amendment. A motion was made to accept the substitute amendment, and it was carried after some discussion. The amendment printed in the call for the meeting, however, was never before the meeting for consideration.

(a) Was it not the president's first duty to see that the amendment submitted in the call was properly placed before the meeting?

(b) Should not the action by the meeting have been confined to the amendment presented in the call?

(c) Should not the member who presented the other changes have moved first to amend the changes submitted by the board?

Answer: (a) Yes. It might be held that no formal motion to adopt the amendment was necessary, since the action of the board in sending the notice containing the proposed amendment if properly signed might be considered as equivalent to a motion that it be adopted. This would depend upon the exact circumstances. But regardless of this technicality, the chairman should state the question on the motion to adopt the amendment proposed in the call.

(b) Not unless the bylaws so stipulate. Ordinarily, a proposed amendment to bylaws may be amended before adoption, within certain limits. (See Robert's Rules of Order, page 272, and answers to questions in the Monitor Feb. 12 and 18, 1937.)

(c) Yes. The changes should be first moved as an amendment to the proposed amendment. If in order under the rule on page 272 of Robert's, these could be adopted by majority vote. After this, however, the question should be stated on the amendment as amended and this would take the two thirds vote or whatever vote is required to amend bylaws.

Odds and Ends

Michigan's Wealth

Northern Michigan has the world's greatest deposits of natural metallic copper.

The Reason

Turkeys, which are native American birds, seem to have been named because their call resembles "Turk, turk."

Tennessee Waterway

More than 600 miles of the Tennessee River will be added in the next few years to the deep waterways of the country, capable of carrying large vessels.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Something to Consider*

By LE PELLEY

COME ON, SUSIE — WE'RE GOING TO TRY MARMADUKES BOBSLED ON A NEW HILL —
DOES IT GO FAST ?
FAST ? SAY — IT WHIZZES OVER THE SNOW SO SMOOTHLY YOU CAN'T HEAR IT —
IT HOLDS THE COURSE SO WELL YOU CAN'T FEEL IT — AND GOES SO FAST YOU CAN'T SEE IT —
GOODNESS SAKE — HOW DO YOU KNOW YOU'VE GOT A BOBSLED ?? —
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Wooga Bird Learns to Skate*

By THE HAGERS

THE WOOGA BIRD, STRANGE TO RELATE, SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO LEARN TO SKATE.
SO TED AND I GAVE HIM ADVICE, AND STARTED HIM UPON THE ICE.
WITH HIS LONG LEGS HE DID SO WELL, WE KNEW THE WOOGA WOULD EXCEL
AT HOCKEY. SO THOUGH HE LOOKS DROLL, HE PLAYS AND TENDS OUR HOCKEY GOAL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Government by Consultation

THE near agreement apparently reached by President Roosevelt and the Business Advisory Council on a dozen major questions concerning the relations of government and business is encouraging. Differences plainly remain. The business leaders made recommendations particularly for a fresh study of wages and hours, better government relations with the public utilities, greater responsibility of labor, tax changes to encourage the flow of capital, and no further cheapening of the dollar or pump priming.

Mr. Roosevelt modified his earlier statement which seemed to look to the abolition of all holding companies and apparently agreed with several other recommendations. Further discussions will be held and possibly a more complete meeting of minds can be obtained. The President is engaged in a whole series of conferences with business men, and if there is continued lack of co-operation between government and business it will not be for lack of mutual information.

Indeed, the President outlined a plan for continued consultation with a council of twenty-five business men representing every section and major interest. Such consultation should be a long step toward co-operation. It seems a definite improvement over the spectacle of recent months which has presented government and business as irreconcilable antagonists, each sniping at the other and apparently determined to rule or ruin.

It is good democratic practice and with good faith and good will should lead to effective working compromises. At least so long as both parties are aware—as they appear to be now—that to save themselves they must make concessions, the general concept should prove useful. The method offers much more hope of practical solutions based on factual study and knowledge of conditions than do the hate and suspicion which seek to hold either government or business wholly responsible for recent troubles.

A philosophy of government is a very useful, clarifying foundation. But when it is extended to doctrinaire assumptions that all big business is anti-social or that any step to regulate business is regimentation if not communism, the good common sense which can deal with each situation or industry according to its actual nature is lost. Today the trust-busting ideas of 1906 seem unrealistic. As does the Chicago bank president's declaration in 1913 that the Federal Reserve Act was un-American and a "confession of dictation and absolutism."

Recalling how monopolistic business and labor captured the NRA and turned it to their own purposes, those who wish to go slowly in the change from a free to a managed economy may fear that the same fate will befall the President's new outline for consultation and planning by government and business. Yet all except the theorists recognize that the United States has passed out of the laissez faire era. And if trust-busting is not to be made effective, there should be realistic steps to control monopolistic practices which can choke the national economy and destroy the capitalistic system.

Possibly the first step is recognition that there are areas of free competition and areas of natural monopoly with an undefined borderland between wherein government and business should consult for the purpose of maintaining the kind of competition most conducive to business prosperity and public welfare.

Federalized Health

A FEW days ago an article on this page declared that if the Home Loan Board's group health association in Washington were successful, other Government employees would demand similar aid. A committee of federal officials has now done just that.

Most of the arguments advanced in behalf of such medical regimentation include by implication the premise that all that is necessary for the complete health and happiness of the average individual is to have a doctor and hospitalization available to him and his family at all times, at little or no cost. The federal officials' committee falls into the same way of thinking. A query directly to the point is contained in a letter from H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, New York, published in a recent Literary Digest. Mr. Anderson asks:

> Is the problem (of socialized medicine) one of economics alone? Is every physician endowed with some miraculous power to eradicate illness, so that we need only employ a sufficient number of physicians? Or is the maintenance of health essentially a problem of right thinking and right living?
>
> Should we not consider the limitations of medical practice and its possibilities of impairing health if it is made a political issue with too much attention centered on making sensational medical discoveries?

The last question opens up a vista of grave possibilities, including political struggles over the type of medical treatment or school of medical thought which shall predominate when and if doctoring becomes a federal function. Mr. Anderson's pertinent questions deserve re-reading, and pondering.

Motorists as Sandwichmen

WHEN the marines land they usually have the situation well in hand; but in New York a former marine has landed in court for refusing to advertise the New York World's Fair, and until the court gives the opinion there will be uncertainty as to whether he or the state registrar of motor vehicles has the upper hand.

Declaring the World's Fair was merely a corporate enterprise for private profit, Martin McBohin, the defendant, stuck a strip of adhesive tape over the line "New York World's Fair 1939" across the bottom of his 1938 automobile registration plate. He was charged with defacing the identification tags. Now other motorists have taken up the cudgels in behalf of his objections.

Such issues are not confined to New York State, for at least five other states have some extraneous matter on their 1938 plates. South Carolina motorists a few years ago went about advertising "The Iodine State." So far as actual identification purposes are concerned, and these are the only grounds on which the state has a right to compel use of tags, the protesting motorist may deface his plates less than the state authority which orders extraneous material put on them.

If a world's fair can commandeer such traveling billboards, why not a state fair or county fair? If Massachusetts codfish, Montana beef or Florida sunshine can be promoted, why not a host of other commodities? Imagine the triumph of a G-man finally deciphering the registration of a fleeing bandit's car to learn that it says "Eat Texas Grapefruit" or "Drive Carefully" or "Come to Vacationland."

To the layman a good rule would seem to be that what a motorist does with his plates is his own business so long as the essential identification characteristics are not affected.

Japan and Foreign Capital

ONE of the curious contradictions of Japan's recent expansive drive on the mainland of Asia is that open expressions of desire for foreign capital have accompanied activities which certainly have not improved relations between Japan and the chief sources of surplus capital, Great Britain and America.

The heavy industries of Manchoukuo have been turned over for development to a corporation headed by Mr. Yoshisuke Ayukawa, prominent Japanese industrialist; and Mr. Ayukawa recently placed himself on record as favoring foreign capital in Manchoukuo in the following terms:

> In effecting the industrial development of Manchoukuo I heartily welcome foreign capital and technique. I may add that the Manchoukuo Government fully acquiesce in this.

If foreign capital is thus pronounced acceptable in Manchoukuo, long a stronghold of a peculiar Japanese brand of military state socialism, it would be still more welcome, presumably, in North China, where sober Japanese economists and businessmen frankly recognize Japan's inability to supply sufficient funds for adequate economic development. Indeed, the attempt to differentiate between North China and Manchoukuo, the reluctance to place these two regions, both of which are under Japanese military occupation, under an identical regime, is also in part inspired by the hope that foreign money may somehow be induced to flow into China's northern provinces, which are now under Japan's suzerainty.

It is doubtful whether this desire for foreign capital is or can ever be more than wishful thinking, unless there is a drastic and complete reorientation of Japanese foreign policy. Putting aside for the moment the moral considerations which would hinder investment in territories which, in the opinion of most Western countries, Japan has acquired illegally, there are two strong objections to any inflow of American or European capital into Manchoukuo and North China.

In the first place, military domination and freedom of business enterprise do not go well together. Japanese capitalists get on with the Japanese Army because they have no alternative. Foreign capitalists are under no such compulsion. The attempt to mix Army rule with foreign capital would most probably end as fruitlessly as the attempt of the Soviet Government to attract foreign capital by means of a concessions policy which has now been entirely abandoned.

Moreover, an important prerequisite of investment is security. Japan's own primary obligations, its state bonds, are today selling far below par in New York and London.

Foreign capital might conceivably come in to Manchoukuo or North China at some future time. But before this would be a practical possibility there would have to be convincing evidence of a fundamental revision of many present-day Japanese foreign and internal policies.

AT A TIME WHEN all the world is complaining with justice of the high cost of living, significance attaches to a message found scribbled in pencil on a scrap of paper between the leaves of a cauliflower that was being prepared for the midday meal in a London worker's dwelling. The message was: "I got an eighth of a penny for this. What did you pay for it?" The answer, the London Spectator, which reports the incident, says, was "Sevenpence." Here in a nutshell—or in a cauliflower—is a very important portion of the problem of dear food. Bringing producer and consumer together is part of its solution.

The Webbs Plunge

Book News of the Day

IN THE second edition of their two-volume SOVIET COMMUNISM (London: Longmans, Green. 35s. New York: Scribner. $5 each) Sidney and Beatrice Webb have discarded their judicial robes and appear openly as advocates. The sub-title of the first edition, "A New Civilization?" has been retained in the second edition without the interrogation mark.

The events of 1936-37, which discouraged many friends of the Soviet Union, have reinforced the faith of these English Socialists. In an 80-page postscript to the 1193 pages of the book proper, they outdo all other foreign apologists for the Soviet regime by declaring that the past two years have represented remarkable progress in the Soviet Union, sufficient to remove all doubts of the merits of this "new civilization." Such breathtaking strategy is worthy of the Bolsheviks.

This change in attitude lightens the reviewer's task. One knows how to deal with a book which is admittedly propaganda. As propagandists, the Webbs are more successful than any Soviet official could be, because they possess the kindliness and tolerance of their English background, and never offend Anglo-Saxon sensibilities by the automatic display of militant hatred which has become part of a Soviet spokesman's stock in trade.

To those unfamiliar with actual conditions in Russia, the new postscript, like the book itself, probably will appear convincing. The authors have accumulated a wealth of information from official Soviet sources, and draw constantly for comparisons upon their profound knowledge of social systems in all countries and ages. Sometimes these comparisons are more startling than convincing.

On page 1205, for example, they declare that the old Soviet Central Executive Committee may "not unfairly be regarded as corresponding to the House of Commons." The members of this committee could belong to only one political party, which assumed the right to suppress all other parties by force. They were elected indirectly, by three removes from the elector; and by a show of hands. In their election, a peasant vote had just one-fifth the value of an urban worker's vote. The Commons would hardly affirm this comparison.

The Webbs have worked long and faithfully in the cause of socialism, which is dear to their hearts. It is not surprising that they should hope to find in Soviet Russia, where state ownership of the means of production has been established, the land of their dreams. It would have been better for their reputation as scholars if they had retained the interrogation mark of the first edition of this book. This hardly seems the time to drop all doubts about the Soviets.

D. B.

Slippery Going

Pots and Pens

"HOUSEKEEPING and writing do go together beautifully," confided Miranda, sitting before the businesslike typewriter on the desk in the breakfast nook that she has transformed into a study; a small study, but adequate.

I reminded her that some of our most successful women writers disagree with her, and she answered brightly, "Oh, the successful ones! I wasn't talking about them. I mean ordinary women like me who can't live by writing and can't live without it; who care little or nothing about a so-called career, but who, set paperless upon a desert island, would trace sonnets in the sand. Women who cry frequently, 'I'm through, I'll never write another word. I'd rather scrub floors.' When such a mood comes upon me, here is the kitchen floor staring right at me, needing to be scrubbed.

"When, for the mysterious reasons known only to themselves, the editors are kind and the checks come pouring in—well, anyhow trickling in—we can neglect the house. 'I'm too good for that sort of thing,' we can say. 'My talents would be wasted washing windows and dusting and baking. Let the family eat store pies for a change.' And so we write and write."

"But what," I wondered, "does the family think about all this?"

"They're inclined to tolerance so long as meals are not too long delayed. One woman writer always manages to have the table set when her brood arrives—it gives the illusion that dinner will be ready any minute. Affection and good humor smooth the rough spots wonderfully; and, within reason, most families enjoy some variety. They wouldn't want it to snow all the time, but a brisk blizzard now and again keeps them from finding the sunshine monotonous."

"So—the weather changes?" I suggested.

"Oh, dear, yes." Miranda sighed and glanced toward a drawer of her desk that, I knew, was filled with fat envelopes addressed to herself in her own handwriting. "If it's a mystery why editors ever favor you, it's an even greater mystery why they don't. Sometimes they simply seem to turn their faces to the wall and go to sleep. Perhaps it's a coincidence, but I've noticed that they're likely to do that just about the time I start believing I'm a great writer and deserve far more credit than I'm getting."

"It must be very trying," I murmured sympathetically. But she shook her head.

"It's providential. The rebuffed writer suddenly looks around and realizes that the living room curtains are in a deplorable state, the stairs haven't been brushed down since goodness knows when, and she's going to the delicatessen far more often than to the grocery. So she closes the typewriter that seems to have lost its magic anyhow, and indulges in what Dinah in Uncle Tom's Cabin called a 'clarin' up.' Mrs. Stowe probably knew all about that. Anyhow, the scribbling housewife now mends and washes and waxes the floors and bakes cakes and pies and cookies until Father and the boys grow complacent in their turn. They don't know what they have done to deserve all this coddling, but it must have been something pretty fine."

"I should think you'd get out of touch with your writing," I said.

"No, you remember the legend of Antaeus, whose strength was renewed when he touched the earth. After days of intensive housekeeping I look over those returned manuscripts and find that they were pretty thin and high flown; that they lack the only things that really recommend my work, which are sincerity and feeling. Unconsciously I've been imitating the smart, brittle writers, when smartness and brittleness are not my forte. Work with my hands brings me back to simplicity and to my true attitude toward the craft of writing, which is that it is not something to bring me fame or fortune but, as Barrie's Mr. Ogilvy considered it, 'a maid of more than mortal purity,' whose fingertips I may just manage to touch once or twice in a lifetime."

"Pretty," I remarked, "but not very practical."

"And that," she laughed, "is one reason why writing and housekeeping are such fine mates. For everyone knows that the world owes the housewife a living, and if she can collect that she will be able to blunder along at her writing as she chooses; especially if she has a study close beside the kitchen so that she can keep an eye on the roast as she works."

M. Z.

North . . South . . East . . West

School Still in Session

By Frank L. Perrin

PROBABLY those with greater experience, broader vision and wider opportunities than are enjoyed by the layman will agree that neither ingeniously devised courses of instruction, illuminated charts, nor profound texts, no matter how thoroughly studied or earnestly taught, equip us with the knowledge necessary to solve the problems and meet the emergencies for which only actual experiences can, perhaps, provide the armor and the faith both needful and necessary. Prudence dictates adherence to familiar ways, methods and processes, although the temptation is to venture along new and sometimes strange pathways. The child learning to walk holds wisely and sometimes unnecessarily to supporting objects until he has discovered that he can balance himself unaided. He would not be greatly encouraged or reassured by being told that there is romance or adventure along what he, because of actual experiences, knows is a hazardous course.

A week or two ago, in this column, under the heading "Too Much Politics," the thought was expressed that the people of the United States might well reappraise and consider a return to economic and industrial theories and practices once found to be sound and reasonably stable, rather than continue to seek, in more modern political and economic expedients, a hoped-for panacea or alterative. From across the Charles River there comes to my desk a thoughtful letter from a scholarly gentleman whose opinions I regard highly, inviting some amplification of that briefly expounded thesis. At least by inference the gentleman is disinclined to return to just the conditions which preceded and culminated in the financial and industrial crash of 1929. He reminds me that in the months preceding the disaster there was no lack of confidence. He reasonably asks if a return of confidence and the elimination of fear would insure better conditions and induce a use of better and sounder judgment now than in the fateful year.

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I believe it is reasonable, though not necessarily convincing, to insist that the accepted or proved theories of economics and government which made possible the abundant production and wide distribution of necessary and luxury commodities in that period were, so far as actual political control and regulation were concerned, both sound and equitable. The abuses, then as now uncontrollable and perhaps unpreventable, were due to the same selfish human impulses which seem always to exist and which defy even modern legislative wisdom or administrative authority.

Our considerate and scholarly inquirer will agree, I assume, that the conditions of general prosperity which preceded the economic catastrophe have not been duplicated or even approached in the United States since 1929, even under a generous policy of pump-priming and paternalistic legislation. So it may be conceded, for the purposes of this discussion, that the inducements to disaster then were outside the law, outside and apart from the then established theories of governmental and bureaucratic control, and if existent at all, as they undeniably were, resided in the short-sightedness, the greed and the hope of unreasonable profit of industrial leaders and millions of Americans who poured their savings into speculative adventures.

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Many thoughtful persons are convinced that had the producing industries wisely shared their profits with the consuming public and with the workers in mills and factories and on the farms, instead of building larger plants and increasing their indebtedness by issuing inflated stock and bonds, hoping meanwhile to sell abroad in a debt-burdened world, a fair balance of domestic prosperity would have been maintained. It is just such a sane basis as that which was so carelessly disregarded and deserted to which, lacking a better course, we might return. As it was attempted to make clear, the recourse now, as then, is not in political expedients. The resort is not to some new and unproved method or theory.

It is quite generally agreed, I believe, that if the human race could legislate itself into a state of prosperity, contentment, sobriety and perfection, it would have been accomplished long ago. Evidently our paths, rightly directed, are not along that line except as it conforms to some higher or more fundamental law. That law is as ancient as the ancient of days. It is, in fact, fundamental. It escapes theoretical doubt, the cruel assaying of courts of appeal, the perfervid exploitation of oratorical spellbinders or exponents, and the insincere condemnation of adherents to some outmoded governmental theory. My friendly critic asks that I summarize the "good theories." That has been done, it is recalled, by a pen guided by a Master hand.

The Wide Horizon

What Use Are Economists?

By Sir Josiah Stamp

[Excerpts From an Address Over the British Broadcasting System]

DO ECONOMISTS do more harm than good? That such a question can be thought of and put at me point blank to force me to justify my cloth before all the world, is an indication of the parlous state into which we have fallen. It arises from the common complaints about economists; first, that they disagree among themselves; second, that the same economist says one thing today and the opposite next year; third that the economist can never tell you what is going to happen, or if he does, it doesn't. The businessman talks of him contemptuously as a theorist, and altogether it takes quite a lot of pluck today to acknowledge, in company, that one is an economist—the lowest form of animate nature, so to speak. . . .

Now the businessman has to act on some sort of principle, even if it is nearly guesswork, and it is all very well for him to sneer at the theorist. The businessman just practices the theories of 30 years ago! I admit many economists reason too long in the abstract, without putting a tape-measure upon reality. But the real economist studies facts all the while, and groups them in principles and tendencies, and makes an ordered body of knowledge of them. He may be too cocksure, but more likely you take up his views, strip them of all their conditions, and then triumphantly show them to be working out wrong. I know how seldom an economsit is quoted correctly by a layman.

* * *

Disagree amongst ourselves, do we? Well, over 90 per cent of the area of the subject we have close agreement by the majority, and over the remaining 10 per cent a healthy unrest. Where thought passes into action, the thought may be defeated by politics, by international complications. Do more harm than good? Well, suppose the passions of war-weary peoples at Versailles had allowed the economists to be heard, on reparations and international debts, the statesmen would never have erected that monstrous edifice—that is as I see it—which took over twelve years of desperate recriminative international conferences, treaty-breaking and financial disaster, before the truth was reluctantly discovered by the people, truth which the economist had proclaimed all along. Think what a different world it would have been if we had had no occupation of the Ruhr and no collapse of the German mark! The economist taught, in season and out, that reparations were limited by what the creditors would accept in goods and services in competition with their own manufacturers, and by what the debtors could export without upsetting the Exchanges, and thus put the totals from the very beginning at figures only one-fifth to even one-tenth of what lawyers and politicians declared were just and possible. At each crisis the economist edged and urged the reluctant nations a little nearer to the truth, but that early obstinacy created a world situation which broke up the whole system of international debt and reparation payment, and what might have been possible with care and organization at the beginning, became ultimately impossible.

The economist is generally right in his statement of tendencies, but the world is too complex for him to put a date on them, or gauge their degree. Thus some of us were prophesying an ultimate collapse in Wall Street as early as 1927, but in successive years we were laughed to scorn because it had not come.

* * *

Have you ever thought how ridiculous it would be if the economist really did foretell the actual date when interest rates would have to be changed, when an exchange rate would alter, or when the peak of price of rubber or of some other stock would be reached? Everyone who believed the forecast would want to anticipate the date, to buy or to sell as the case might be to avoid loss, or to make a special profit, and so the date itself would be ruined.

Do I urge that the economist has always been right, and his view ought always to prevail? Of course not—they certainly have spoken with divided voice. Some said the Great War could not last very long because finance would be exhausted, but new means were found of mobilizing the nation's resources. Some said Norman Angell's Great Illusion was proved all wrong, because there was not the collapse he predicted. Certainly, he had not provided for the Government coming behind the market and taking over all commercial bills. But as the years roll on his central thesis becomes more and more clearly proved: that no one can make a profit nowadays out of war. . . .

A few economists in the United States have been much too optimistic about the power of monetary management to raise prices and restore prosperity under all conditions, but the majority have warned and expounded in vain. Economists have been almost invariably right in their prognostications of the consequences of various stages in the tortuous progression of French finance. We want more economists of a better average quality—more money spent on economic research, and a better hearing for them when they pronounce views, and a veto on quacks.